ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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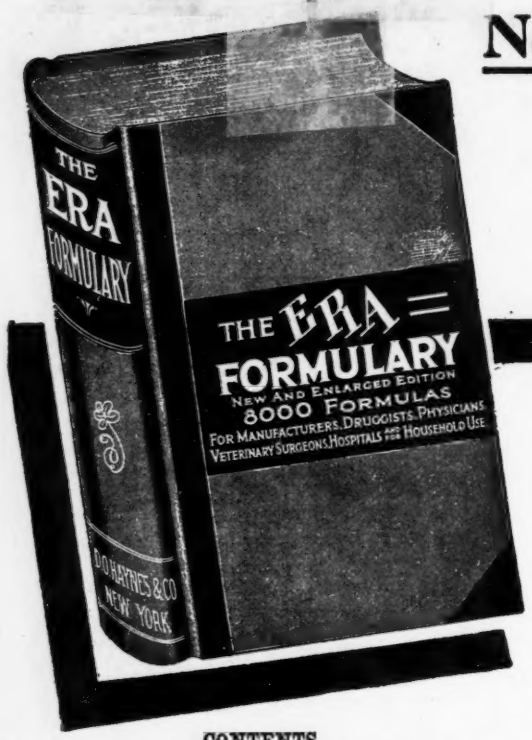

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American Synthetic Drugs

The committee of the National Research Council appointed to investigate the manufacture of synthetic drugs in the United States reports that American chemists are producing products that were formerly made in Germany and are now independent of German control. It was found on chemical analyses and tests by the chemical laboratory of the American Medical Association that the quality of American synthetics is second to none.

It is believed that such trustworthy evidence will be sufficient to make futile any further efforts of German manufacturers to create a further demand for German synthetics by means of clever advertising and propaganda, among physicians here. Acetanilid, acetphenetidin, and acetyl salicylic acid, on which foreign patents have run out, have long been made in this country, but many by-products of the dye factories had been introduced as therapeutics and had an extensive sale. American manufacturers who are making these drugs successfully under Government license, through the Federal Trade Commission, should be rewarded for their industry, perseverance under great difficulties, and for their large investment in plants and equipment, by the liberal patronage of the public.

Bargaining with Labor

The withdrawal from the Industrial Conference was a clever and consistent climax to the jockeying for position which the labor group shrewdly employed as a means of re-winning the sympathy of the American public, a sympathy that has been seriously alienated during the last six months. Their tactics, however, beclouded the real question at stake in the matter of collective bargaining.

As was pointed out by Mr. Nichols, in the interview in the last issue of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, all employers are willy nilly forced to adopt collective bargaining the moment that the number of their employees becomes in any degree considerable, and the rates of pay for all classes of work are to a greater or less degree controlled by supply and demand over which the employer has no control. The broad principle of collective bargaining therefore is quite familiar and tacitly agreed to by all parties. The union principle of collective bargaining is a very different matter. It is the question of union recognition, of the closed shop. The closed shop—be it closed union or closed non-union—curtails the right of workers to labor where they will, and the curtailment of this right is un-American.

When the union leaders say in effect that their in trying to picture the reception by the American

members are not intelligent enough to protect their own interest without the expert advice of union organizers they cite the calling in by employers of expert legal and engineering advice as a parallel case. If the workers made the call for this assistance their logic would be infallible; but they overlook the significant fact that in many, many cases the union organizers have invited themselves in. It is as if a group of lawyers, expert in labor troubles, went over the country drumming up trade for themselves and securing clients by organizing closed non-union shops. The imagination staggers Federation of Labor of such a procedure.

Opposition of the employer group to the principle of collective bargaining was not opposition to the principle itself, but the union's interpretation of this principle and the methods used to enforce this principle. It is a pity that the employer group did not make this plainer.

Collective bargaining in the union meanings of the word can only be a fair and practical working principle in industrial relations when both parties to the bargains made are legally responsible. At the present moment over seventy important strikes are in process throughout the country that have been called either in direct violation of solemn bargains or in direct repudiation of the dictates of the union leaders. Obviously collective bargaining, in union meanings, is a laughable farce when it is not a wicked tragedy. Until labor organizations are not only recognized by the law, but amenable to the law, as corporations are, collective bargaining cannot be a principle and must always remain an issue.

Correct Use of Terms

Systematic efforts, urged and inaugurated by the Seattle Retail Druggists' Association at their recent meeting, to bring about in the public press the substitution of the specific term narcotics, where narcotics is meant, instead of the general term drugs, are likely to meet with the approval and co-operation of druggists elsewhere. Without burdening them with a mass of technical information, the public should be trained to distinguish narcotics, per se, (that is, opium, coca leaves, their alkaloids or derivatives and their synthetic substitutes) from the host of medicinals with which people are more-or-less familiar. A great deal of popular ignorance would thus be dispelled, even more respect than already exists for the druggist's scientific, highly specialized knowledge would be engendered in the minds of laymen, and much of the foolish antipathy toward "drugs" in general would disappear in the universal solvent of reason.

Contrary to the old adage, a little knowledge is not always a dangerous thing. It is only when knowledge is misapplied or turned in the wrong direction that it becomes harmful. In the case of imparting sensible, correct information to intelligent persons, no one will be harmed, nor will the druggist's professional prestige be lessened, by teaching the public to think and talk correctly of drugs. Information is easy to administer and to take, if dispensed in tabloid form!

As the Seattle druggists doubtless were aware, this is not a new subject for discussion; but it is one which will bear occasional reference, one which can be well applied whenever opportunity serves. There are drugs—and drugs. All narcotics are drugs but few drugs are classed as narcotics.

Effect of Strikes

The activity of the radicals in the labor unions is illustrated by the announcement made by the Division of Conciliation, U. S. Department of Labor, that there are sixty-five strikes on their records which were unauthorized by the Union leaders having such matters in charge. Only eight strikes now in progress have been officially sanctioned by the American Federation of Labor. American workers are beginning to realize that the I. W. W. and Bolshevists have used the unions to further their own ends, and now that the steel strike is losing ground, there is little likelihood of sympathetic strikes in other trades to help the radicals to make good their promises.

A weak point with the Unions is their failure to keep their written pledge when agreements have been signed by their leaders after settlement of disagreements with employers. The strike of longshoremen in New York is a glaring example of the tendency to ignore the contracts entered into and upon which employers base their plans for running their plants. Millions have been lost by various industries during the recent strikes. To the Unions it means only the loss of a few days pay, and they are partly reimbursed from the funds in the treasury of the American Federation of Labor. Even if the Unions win the individual laborer gains little, for he soon finds food prices going still higher owing to the curtailment of production caused by the strikes in which he has taken part.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Despite the widespread labor unrest, prosperity and good business are reported from all sections of the country, says the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. There does not appear to be a pronounced downward tendency in prices, although there have been declines here and there in foodstuffs. The continuance of the high cost of necessary supplies has had no effect, however, upon consumption, and the demand for luxuries and the better grades of goods continues steady. Pleas to the general public to save have had no more effect than appeals to industrial workers to increase their output. The dangers in the present situation are understood by everybody, but there is no pessimism anywhere. The confidence of the average citizen in the ability of the United States to weather any storm is profound, and there is not the slightest chance of any revolutionary movement making headway.

Oscar Everett Webb, member of the firm of A. L. Webb & Son, Baltimore, dealers in alcohol, died Oct. 17 at his home in Sudbrook. He was a son of the late Albert Lee Webb and prominently identified with business and social affairs until ill health caused his retirement several years ago.

System for Cost-Finding

Advantage Over Competitor Held by Manufacturer Who Knows What His Goods Cost

By ELLERY A. BAKER, National City Bank of New York.*

ANY cost system worthy of the name must, I believe, fulfill two conditions: First, to give the final cost of the product and to be used as a basis for fixing the selling price; and second, to give the cost and progress of the product by operation, thus affording a means of control and, in event of any cost being excessive, to show the exact spot where improvements and reductions can be made. Practically every manufacturer has made some sort of an attempt towards arriving at the cost of his product. Usually the records so created lack completeness and perhaps only need the assistance of one knowing how to bind them into one final whole to give the desired result.

The Man to Be Feared

The man with the knowledge of what his goods are costing him is in a position to name a correct selling price, and that knowledge goes a long way towards giving him the necessary courage to do so irrespective of the price his competitor is making. The man who allows competition alone to fix his selling price is indeed in a dangerous position. In business it is not the manufacturer who knows his costs who is feared in competition; it is the man who is guessing at his costs and selling below the market who causes chaos in the industry. Undoubtedly he will be bankrupt in a short time, but during the life of his company he is much to be feared.

Cost figures should be accurate enough to give the management entire confidence in them. Where a concern is manufacturing more than one product, they should give facts that will show on just what lines the company is making the largest profit, so that in planning a selling campaign, the proper amount of effort may be concentrated on those lines.

It is important to know the loser so that ways can be planned to decrease the cost of that particular type of goods and in order that the management may be on the lookout to see that the loser does not get in the way of the winner in the course of manufacture, thus obstructing the lines that are really carrying the business.

Points in Estimating Costs

Personally, I am a firm believer in monthly profit and loss showings. With the proper system, this does not burden the bookkeeping department with a great amount of clerical labor. The company that only closes its books once a year very often finds that at the close of the year the anticipated profit is nowhere near realized. Then, again, the company without an adequate cost system is in no position to make a correct profit and loss showing, either at the end of the month or year, for the reason that all goods in process and finished stock must be priced at manufacturing cost and without a knowledge of that cost, this pricing is bound to be very much of a guess.

Costs are made up of four main elements, namely: Material—That which goes into and becomes a part of the finished product.

Direct Labor—All labor done directly on the material in order to fashion it into the finished article.

Manufacturing Expense—All expenses that have to do with keeping the direct labor employed.

Commercial Expense—All expense incurred in order to place and keep the manufactured product on the market.

Different Kinds of Waste

Were it not for the fact that waste is created in fashioning the raw material into the finished article, the material value of the finished article would be the same as the price paid for that amount of raw material laid down at the factory, but every manufacturer has two different kinds of waste. One might be called "Natural" or "Unavoidable" waste, meaning the necessary waste occasioned by fashioning the article out of the smallest possible amount of raw material; the other "Unnatural" or "Avoidable" waste, meaning that waste occasioned by spoiled work and defective material.

Spoiled work is usually caused either by carelessness or poor workmanship. This should be watched very closely and always kept at the minimum. The value of all waste should be figured and shown in a per cent relation to the value of the material in the finished product. This would give a correct figure for arriving at the true material cost. There is no hard and fast rule for following waste; the method depends entirely upon the nature of the industry and conditions. Any simple method of gaining this knowledge is sufficient.

Estimating Labor Cost

The second main element of costs, that of direct labor, is readily applied to the product wherever labor is on a piece work basis, but when on day work, its proper distribution is far more difficult. Some record should be kept whereby the day work cost on different grades of goods could be readily ascertained. Methods for arriving at this cost may differ according to the lines of industry and the conditions under which the business is being operated.

In taking up the question of manufacturing expense, we come to one of the most variable and evasive elements of costs and, generally speaking, one that is the least understood of all those elements which enter into the cost of production. In volume, it generally exceeds the direct labor and yet, because it is made up largely of small items, it usually receives the least attention at the hand of the manufacturer of any element of cost.

Fixed and Current Charges

Manufacturing expense may well be divided into two classes, fixed charges and current charges. Fixed charges in a plant include those items which remain practically the same regardless of the volume of business done. Taxes, insurance, depreciation, rent, interest on investment, etc., do not fluctuate with the volume of business. These expenses are more under the control of the management than any of the others, and their character calls for different methods of distribution than do those employed for current manufacturing charges. Much of the confusion and inaccuracy in connection with costs in the past has come

*This article, written by Ellery A. Baker of the Industrial Service Department of The National City Bank of New York, is a reprint from the August issue of "The Americas" and is one of a series of special studies made in connection with the work of that department.

through failure to include some of these fixed charges in the operating costs of the business.

By the term commercial expense, we mean all items of expense incurred in order to place and keep the manufactured product on the market. This expense must carry its share of administrative and office expense.

Making Comparisons

Final cost figures should always be presented in such a way that constant comparisons could be made between those of the present and previous periods. The methods used in obtaining these costs should be such that there could be no question as the reliability of the final result and they must carry conviction to those in charge of the selling.

Any cost system should show not only the complete cost on the market but also the manufacturing cost in the warehouse, for it may be possible that the manufacturing end is doing exceedingly well and producing at a low figure and the selling end costing altogether too much, thereby reducing the final net profit. Or, conditions may be just the reverse. The management should be in a position at all times to know in regard to these two phases of the business.

With a proper cost system installed, the number of ledger accounts would be reduced to the minimum. The detail figures would all be carried in an auxiliary book and used for control and cost purposes.

Controlling Accounts for Ledger

The following are the main controlling accounts which should be operated in connection with such a system:

Capital Stock—This is a very inactive account and any simple method of handling it would be entirely satisfactory.

Real Estate—Any simple method.

Machinery and Equipment—Starting with an inventory of all machinery on hand, debit this with the cost of all machinery purchased. Credit with the purchase price of all machinery sold or discarded.

Accounts Receivable—Separate accounts kept with the individual, debits and credits made in the ordinary manner.

Accounts Payable—As outlined.

Deferred Expenses—Charge with all amounts expended for taxes, insurance, and other items of like nature. Credit with such proportion of these charges as is included in costs month by month.

Machinery Depreciation—Debit with the actual disparity between cost and sales value of any machinery sold or the value of all machinery scrapped. Credit with all amounts that are charged into expense month by month as shown by the expense analysis.

Building Depreciation—Debit with all large repairs such as putting on a new roof, laying floors, etc., and credit with the amount decided upon and charged into expenses month by month.

Manufacturing Expense—Charge with all amounts expended for manufacturing expense as shown by the voucher register, and with the desired proportion of deferred expense account and its portion of depreciation. Credit with all expenses charged into goods in process as shown by cost records.

Productive Payroll—Charge with the exact amount expended for direct labor week by week and each month close this account into goods in process.

Material—Starting with an inventory, charge with the value of all material purchased and credit with the value of all material going into goods in process. It might seem desirable, in certain lines of industry, to carry this account under two or more headings; if so, it can readily be done.

Goods in Process—Starting with an inventory, charge with all material, labor and expense as before mentioned. Credit with the manufacturing cost value of all goods produced.

Finished Stock—Starting with an inventory, charge with the manufacturing cost value of all finished stock. Credit with the manufacturing cost value of all goods shipped.

Trading Account—Debit with the manufacturing cost value of all goods shipped. Credit with the selling value of all goods shipped. This account may be carried under as many headings as may seem desirable. These accounts will then show at closing time just what manufacturing profit is being made on goods shipped. Against this manufacturing profit would be charged administrative and commercial expense and the balance would be the net profit on the business during the month.

By arranging its books in the manner described, any company will be in a position to draw off a statement at the end of the month which would show the profit or loss on each division of its business.

STRIKE CAUSES QUININE SHORTAGE

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 26.—Manufacturers are appealing to Congress to end the strike of the longshoremen. "This strike," says McCormick & Company, of Baltimore, in a letter to Congressman J. Charles Linthicum, of Maryland, "is costing our country millions of dollars." The firm quotes from a letter received from one of the largest manufacturers of quinine in the world:

"The situation just now is anything but good. We have a shipment of bark lying in the lower New York harbor, which has been there for three weeks, and cannot dock on account of the congestion, due to strikes, and an investigation that I have just completed indicates that there is no possibility of its docking for two or three weeks to come. By that time our stocks of quinine will be practically exhausted, and it is going to take some weeks to produce quinine from this lot of bark."

McCormick & Company add: "Quinine is a very necessary article, and there is nothing that will take its place. Our country is threatened with an epidemic of influenza, and as quinine is largely used in the treatment of this disease, the question is, how long are we going to allow the Bolshevist and other agitators to jeopardize the health of our people and the prosperity of our country."

CENSUS OF DRUG MANUFACTURES

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 21.—Schedules of manufacturers of various commodities are now being whipped into final shape by Eugene F. Hartley, chief statistician of the Census Bureau, for use in taking the 1919 census, and will be distributed in a short time that the trade may have ample opportunity to study them. The figures sought are to be those of Decmber 31, covering the year 1919, and efforts will be made for the prompt return of the schedules that the figures may be compiled and made available without delay. The soap schedule calls for the quantity and cost of the various raw materials, such as tallow, grease and other fats, oils, rosin and soda, and for the quantity and value of the various products.

The drug schedule is an exhaustive inquiry into the business of manufacturers of druggists' preparations and proprietary medicines.

OPPOSED TO USE OF SACCHARIN

A dispatch from Washington said: "In a statement issued to the country the use of saccharin is declared by the Department of Agriculture to be dangerous in high degree and to be a serious menace to the health of the community. In the present shortage of sugar, it is feared the use of the substitute may reach considerable proportions."

"The attempt to exploit the shortage of sugar and create a demand for saccharin in its place endeavors to capitalize the public's lack of knowledge of the properties of saccharin," said Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry. "The Department regards the use of saccharin in food as a menace to health, considering food to which saccharin has been added as adulterated, since a substance has been added to the food which may render it deleterious to health."

The controversy was introduced into Congress when Senator Spencer, Republican, of Missouri, put into the record a report made several years ago by a special board of experts appointed by President Roosevelt, holding that when used in small quantities, saccharin was not a deleterious food. The report was presented by way of a reply to one of an opposite character issued by the Bureau of Chemistry.

NEW OFFICERS OF FOUGERA

Upon the death of Mr. Louis V. Heydenreich, President of E. Fougera & Company, it became necessary to elect new officers and at a meeting held recently the following officers were chosen: Montaigu M. Sterling, President and General Manager; Charles M. Russell, Vice-President and Counsel; William H. Ball, Treasurer; Rudolph Wirth, Secretary.

Mr. Sterling has been the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company since its incorporation in 1912. Mr. Ball has been with the concern for 37 years and was head of the Financial Department. Mr. Wirth has spent 44 years of his life with the concern having been until recently Sales Manager.

The death of Mr. Heydenreich came very suddenly although he has not enjoyed good health for a number of years. Son of an ardent Frenchman he devoted his energy particularly to fostering trade and commerce with France. He was a member of the Drug & Chemical Club, Crescent Athletic Club, and the Alsace-Lorraine Society.

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS AND COAL STRIKE

A strike of soft coal miners would have a material effect on coal-tar products, especially tar, creosote, pitch, and the secondary products benzol, toluol, xylol, solvent naphtha, and naphthaline.

It is probable that the demands of consumers of chemicals will first be met by producers of these materials. The suggestion is made by a prominent manufacturer that consumers estimate their requirements for six months and advise the company with which they are dealing.

The exports of cardamoms from January 1 to August 11 amounted to 321,259 pounds, against 270,115 pounds in the same time last year, and 180,114 pounds in 1917.

Importations of citrate of lime from January 1 to August 31, according to official returns, were 1,893,945 pounds, against 2,473,790 pounds in the same time last year and 4,936,755 pounds in the corresponding period of 1917.

Shipments of menthol from Japan during the first half of 1919 were 141,452 kin, against 161,615 in the same time last year and 143,152 two years ago.

ARBITRATION OF CHEMICAL DISPUTES TO COME BEFORE CHEMICAL ALLIANCE

Charles H. MacDowell, President of Armour Fertilizer Works, Will Invite Discussion at Next Meeting —H. G. Carrell, of Wing & Evans, Sees Advantages in Export Trade—Dow Chemical Co. Views

The discussion of the standardized sales contract and arbitration rules of the British Chemical Trade Association has interested American manufacturers, and opinion seems to be general that some rules governing the sale of chemicals would be valuable to the trade, even if the British regulations do not fit conditions in the United States sufficiently well to warrant their adoption as a whole.

As explained in the issue of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS of Oct. 1, in which the British rules were printed, disputes that arise out of sales made under the standardized contract are referred to the association for arbitration, under the rules. These rules and regulations, which we understand have met with hearty approval and support in England, are particularly interesting in that they could easily be the basis upon which similar standardization of sales and shipping contracts might be effected here and a similar method of arbitrating disputes enacted under auspices of the Chemical Alliance.

Views in Dow Chemical Co.

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., writes: "We have passed the article in question through the office for the attention of those who are naturally interested, and it is the concerted opinion that some general rules or conditions governing the sale of chemicals and other goods would be very valuable to the trade. Its value would be apparent when misunderstandings develop, as are quite often the case. While we do not have occurrences of this kind very often, they are bad for continued business relations and could easily be avoided if some general rules were promulgated governing the points that are usually omitted in making a quotation and sale. We wish you success in this propaganda work you are doing."

To Be Brought Before Chemical Alliance

"In principle," says Charles H. MacDowell of the Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, in a letter to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, "I believe that the adoption of a standardized sales contract by the chemical industry in this country would be of advantage in the development of the industry, and I shall take pleasure in inviting the discussion of this subject at the next meeting of the Chemical Alliance."

Advantages in Export Trade

The advantage of the uniform sales conditions in export trade appeal particularly to H. G. Carrell, of Wing & Evans, who has been prominently identified with the Alkali Export Association recently organized under the Webb Law. Mr. Carrell said: "In view of the growing export trade in chemicals, it would be desirable that authoritative conditions of sale and rules governing shipping contracts, together with the formation of arbitration measures, be established. Such uniform conditions and rules might very well be adopted under the auspices of the Chemical Alliance. There is surely a need for definition in the terminology of export business as well as need of adoption of uniform sale conditions and shipping contracts."

The Heyden Chemical Works announces that Joseph Healy has resigned his position of general manager, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

E. F. DREW & CO. WIN COCONUT OIL SUIT BROUGHT BY SWIFT & CO.

Justice Greenbaum Decides that the Doggett Company and Charles F. Garrigues Had No Authority to Bind E. F. Drew & Co.—Offers Withdrawn Before Swift & Co. Signed Contract

In the suit of Swift & Co., of Chicago, against E. F. Drew & Co., New York, Justice Greenbaum, of the Supreme Court, has entered judgment for defendant, saying in part.

"The plaintiff, an Illinois corporation, brings this action for damages arising out of the breach of two contracts alleged to have been made with the defendant, a New York corporation, covering the purchase and sale of eleven tank cars of coconut oil to be delivered in the future by the defendant. The defendant mainly relies upon the Statute of Frauds in defeat of the claims. The negotiations out of which the controversy arises were conducted by two brokerage houses, one located in Chicago, known as Doggett Company, and the other in New York, known as Charles F. Garrigues Company. An important fact to be determined is whether these brokers were authorized to effect a sale so as to bind the defendant by their written communications as to the terms and provisions of the contemplated contracts. The plaintiff contends that these brokers were thus authorized. The defendant denies the existence of any such authority. The brokers had on prior occasions co-operated in negotiating sales of various kinds of merchandise."

The Court quotes the testimony of witnesses regarding the attempt to agree upon a form of contract which Swift & Co. and E. F. Drew & Co. would be willing to sign, and notes the withdrawal by E. F. Drew & Co. of an offer to sell ten cars at 11 cents per pound, and continues: "After defendant's withdrawal of its offer plaintiff signed the original contract and sent it to defendant, who refused to accept it. The foregoing recital sets forth the salient facts applicable to the first cause of action. As to the second cause of action it will suffice to say that on July 22, after the brokers had obtained the defendant's acceptance for the sale of five cars of coconut oil, Jobbins, who acted for Swift & Co., telegraphed Peters, who acted for E. F. Drew & Co., that plaintiff would purchase more oil at 10½ cents per pound. After considerable negotiations defendant consented to sell six tanks of coconut oil at 10½ cents. Jobbins thereafter telegraphed Peters that a sale had been made subject to his (Peters') immediate confirmation. A written contract was thereupon prepared, signed by defendant and forwarded to plaintiff. The plaintiff also delayed signing this contract, and made efforts to have it modified by changing the number of tanks from six to three, to which the defendant refused to assent. The defendant, not having received a signed contract from the plaintiff, withdrew his offer of sale at the same time that he withdrew his offer on the first transaction. The evidence establishes that there was no authority vested in the brokers, even if they had received a "firm offer," to make the contract in behalf of the defendant.

"On the contrary, it appears that the brokers understood that the parties themselves were to sign a written form of contract, which embodied the terms and specifications under which the sale was to be made, and which was to become effective only upon their signatures thereto. The work of the brokers in reality amounted to endeavors to bring the parties together. The proposed contracts signed by defendant were in effect offers until signed by plaintiff. But these offers were rejected by plaintiff in submitting counter proposals, to which defendant did not accede, and in declining to sign the paper tendered by defendant. Until plaintiff had signed the contracts defendant was in a legal position to withdraw the offers.

"This is precisely what defendant did and it was only after defendant withdrew its offer that plaintiff signed the proposed contracts after a delay of nearly two months. The attempt to bind the defendant by the written admissions of the brokers upon the theory that their written communications to plaintiff constituted an agreement of sale, without having a formal agreement signed by defendant, which met the requirements of the Statute of Frauds, must fail for the reason that the brokers had no authority to bind the defendant. With respect to such communications as Jobbins may have written to plaintiff, there is not a scintilla of proof of his authority to act for defendant, since he himself declared that Peters was his principal. Moreover, Peters was the individual who prepared the form of contract, which the defendant signed, and which presumably expressed the terms and conditions as understood by both Peters and the defendant. There must be judgment for defendant."

MALLINCKRODT SHIPMENT HELD UP

A shipment of pyrogallic acid purchased from the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Ltd., Montreal, Canada, and forwarded by the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, New York, to England, was held up at Manchester by the Board of Customs under a proclamation of March, 1916, in connection with the Customs Law Consolidation act, 1876, by which the importation of gunpowder and other articles was prohibited.

Suit was brought in the Vacation Court by John Brown, a chemical merchant of Manchester, to restrain the Customs officer from detaining the consignment, on the ground that the act did not apply to pyrogallic acid. The plaintiff said application was made for an import license, which the Board of Trade held was unnecessary as the goods originated in a dominion of the Empire and were shipped from a Dominion port. The acid arrived at Manchester about Aug. 17, when the plaintiff was informed through a notice of seizure of that date that the goods had been seized as forfeited on the ground that they had been imported in contravention of the provisions of a royal proclamation.

The Attorney General called the action a mistaken one and said that the goods were being dealt with properly according to the act. If the plaintiff succeeded in getting an interlocutory order against the defendant, he said, it would be nugatory as the goods were under control of the Board of Customs subject to Act of Parliament. It was an unheard of proceeding, he continued, to bring such a motion when an action was pending which would raise and decide the important points arising under the act.

Justice Greer, after hearing both sides, suggested that application be made for an early trial as he was not prepared to decide the question on the present application. He believed the plaintiff was right prima facie in his construction of the statute.

Charles S. Sofield and Alexander C. Fraser, oystermen on Jamaica Bay, obtained a verdict of $21,000 against the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., in the Supreme Court before Justice Fawcett in Brooklyn. They contended that their oyster beds were damaged by acids, which flowed from the company's sewer.

The Underwriter and the Chemical Plant

How the Manufacturer Can Aid the Insurance Company by Consulting the Fire Prevention Engineer

By EDWARD R. HARDY, New York Fire Insurance Exchange

LORD BEACONSFIELD, speaking of the value of chemicals, stated that the real measure of progress which a nation had made, or was making, could be determined quite accurately by its output of chemical products or, its development, if one chooses, of the chemical industry. While we do not have the context before us it is a fairly safe guess that Lord Beaconsfield based his statement on a consideration of the fact that there can be no extensive development of a chemical industry without a large investment of capital or without a large investment, so to speak, in research.

The products of a chemical plant are not those which nature has provided ready made as in the case of coal and iron, but are the products of the men of science in the preparation of different materials. First of all it may be well to point out that if you step into an insurance company's office and seek insurance on what you describe as a "chemical plant" you are very apt to be met with a positive refusal, accompanied by the very frank statement that the experience of the underwriter with that kind of a risk has been so bad that he has found it impossible to write it with a sufficient degree of safety to lead him to continue doing so. If you are not met by a positive refusal, the amount of insurance which any company would take on a plant described as "chemical" will be small, comparatively speaking, to their normal takings in manufacturing plants of many other kinds.

It is suggested by Mr. Hardy that the manufacturer consult a fire prevention engineer. In building he should avoid the introduction of any material that will furnish fuel for fire, or assist fire in spreading when it starts. Even a plant of non-fireproof construction can be so built that the opportunity of fire securing a strong hold or spreading can be reduced to a minimum.

The manufacturer can have at hand in his plant, inside and out, the necessary appliances for fighting fire, from the modest firepail to the sprinkler equipment, the finest development of man for fighting fire. The advice of the fire prevention engineer should be sought by the careful manufacturer just as fully as he would call on an architect to design the building, or a contractor to erect it.

Now, this avoidance of a chemical plant does not at all grow out of any desire to turn the business down, so to speak, because the underwriter finds his most unpleasant duty is being obliged to decline certain classes of risks. He much prefers to be in a position where he can take at least a line, as the technical term is, on any risk that is offered even though it be a small line of not more than $2,500. The underwriter is in business for the purpose of assuming risks because thereby his premium income is increased or maintained, and as he receives nothing for the risks he declines he does not care to have the list of such plants any larger than experience has taught him is absolutely necessary.

The phrase "chemical plant" is worth a moment's consideration. Any manufacturing plant that deals in materials which must be combined in one way or another and where the combination chemically results in a different product may be considered as a "chemical plant." Thus, a bakery whether it be the smallest one or the biggest one in existence is in a sense a chemical plant. It is combining certain materials and producing from the combination a product of a different class. The bakery will illustrate a large number of plants where the underwriter has, by co-operation of the insured, learned to solve the problem so that the rate of insurance is comparatively modest for the risk assumed. I would stress the point that it is easier to solve the problem where the problem dealt in is of a single type; for instance, the bakery (and let us assume the very largest on earth) is after all making its final product from certain basic materials which perhaps have not altered much through the ages. The same statement may be made in regard to many other plants which deal in a single product, or practically a single product. Their risks can be studied and solutions arrived at which are not possible in the plant that is dealing in a variety of products or, more seriously, whose work is very largely developing new products.

Classifying the Products

It should furthermore be pointed out that the underwriter distinguishes between the common products of the chemical plant and those which are uncommon. He does not in any sense lump all together and consider them in the same class. The normal making of the so-called patent medicines, for instance, does not involve any extensive hazard, but has proved easily susceptible to control so far as hazard is concerned. Like all products of this nature it is subject to a high degree of susceptibility having, when slightly damaged, no value and from an insurance standpoint becoming a total loss, but so far as the hazard is concerned, that has been controlled.

Now, if this has been accomplished in the single line product, so to speak, or even the multiple line product, but with a low hazard, the same methods which produce a solution in one case can produce it in another. It will require the co-operation of the owners of the property who seek insurance and the underwriter who contributes his knowledge of fire prevention. We have grown beyond the stage in underwriting when the service rendered was deemed sufficient if the losses were paid. The underwriter travelled a long way before he brought his business to the point of scientific accuracy where he could withstand an intense conflagration like San Francisco, and have sufficient reserves to pay all his losses. That problem has been solved and the business is now proceeding, has been for twenty years in fact, to the next higher level, that is, of preventing fires in the plants which are insured or, if not actually preventing them, confining the loss to such small limits as to make it of little moment.

Still a Problem

The chemical plant still presents a problem which, as indicated above, has been successfully solved in

many branches of industry, but which remains yet to be solved for the chemical plant in a manner satisfactory both to the insured and the underwriter. Perhaps I may add that the underwriter does not care for the high risk and the high rate; he prefers the lower risk and the lower rate or, as it may be more truly expressed, he prefers the controlled risk as far as possible and a rate commensurate with that controlled risk. If it is possible in many industries by means of the standard sprinkler equipment to so reduce the losses that the plants can be insured for one-tenth of the rate as compared with the unsprinklered properties, and the underwriter prefers the risk at the lower rate, then we have established a meeting-ground for the underwriter and the chemical plant owner. Certainly, the proprietor of a chemical plant would much rather feel that the chances of his plant's destruction by fire had been reduced 90 per cent and his insurance rate proportionally, than to have it the other way,—that is, if he is the right kind of a manufacturer he will feel that way because presumably he is not in business for the purpose of burning up and allowing his competitors all the time before he can get started again to march ahead of him.

How Manufacturers Can Help

Just assuming now that we have reached a common ground between the underwriter and the manufacturer, what can the manufacturer do? We offer a few suggestions.

A. In the construction of his plant he can avoid as far as possible the introduction of any material or any form of construction that will furnish fuel for fire or that will assist the fire in spreading when it starts. Note carefully, this is merely a matter of the material used in constructing the plant and the method in which it is constructed. If the word "fireproof" comes to your mind when you read this we will say "yes," but even a plant of non-fireproof construction can be so constructed that the opportunity of fire securing a strong hold or spreading can be reduced to a minimum.

B. He can have at hand in his plant, inside and out, the necessary appliances now well known that will be available for fighting a fire when it starts. The range of course is from the modest fire pail (which is still doing very efficient service) up to the sprinkler equipment, the finest development of man in fighting fire.

C. He should secure, before he is in a position for either A or B, the advice of the fire prevention engineer; this is now a recognized branch of the engineering profession, and the engineer of this branch should be consulted by the careful manufacturer just as much as he would call on an architect to design his building, or a contractor to erect it.

Assuming the Loss

No one appreciates more than myself the attitude that insurance will take care of the loss that occurs. Please remember that it does not in the final analysis. At the best, its purpose is only to indemnify, that is to make good, the loss sustained, but all of the other losses which flow therefrom are not protected even by the best forms of insurance or, if so, only for a period limited by the estimated length of time necessary to secure the rebuilding of the property. These three things are, literally, the A, B and C of the matter from the manufacturer's point of view, and they should be regarded as just as much an investment in his business as the cost of the building itself or the raw material which he must buy for conversion into his own product.

The largest private firm engaged in the manufacture of explosives in this country and interested in many collateral enterprises maintains an exceedingly efficient fire prevention service with an engineer commanding at its head. How many fires do you think started in their various plants in the year 1918? I will not trouble you to guess, but tell you at once they numbered over 6,000 and no fire, and this was only three or four, caused a loss in excess of $5,000. Why was this? Simply because the A, B and C noted above had been and is steadily attended to in connection with this great property, and my final word to the chemical manufacturer is, follow that plan!

Trade Notes and Personals

S. B. Penick, of S. B. Penick & Co., 254-256 Front Street, New York, leaves for a buying trip through the South this week. He will visit Marion, S. C., Asheville, N. C., and other points.

Importations of opium from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 amounted to 408,131 pounds, according to official returns, against 126,539 pounds in the same time last year and 85,286 pounds in the corresponding period two years ago.

The "Hamilton (Ohio) News" is boosting William Cooper Procter, president of the Procter & Gamble Company for the Presidency of the United States. In a long editorial the paper discusses the business qualifications of Colonel Procter and points out why he would make an excellent Chief Executive.

The quarterly meeting of the salesmen of the Procter & Gamble Company, whose territory covers Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Tennessee, was held in Cincinnati recently. Addresses were made by C. J. Huff, division sales manager; C. R. Heberling, district sales manager; R. R. Du Prue, general sales manager, and Stockton Bisby. An inspection of the Ivorydale plant was made by the salesmen.

L. A. Ault, of the Ault & Wiborg Company, was decorated in Cincinnati, Oct. 22, by King Albert of Belgium at a luncheon at the Ault home with the Belgian Cross for services rendered Belgium during the war. Previous to the visit to the Ault home, the King and his party inspected the plant of the Ault & Wiborg Company. A flag of Belgium, which was colored with dyes made at the plant, was presented to the King.

John Clarke & Co., in their weekly review of the market for seeds and herbs say: "There are signs of a slight awakening in canary, the lower price levels having attracted a certain amount of buying which is likely to increase. Anise, celery, cardamoms, dill and the other bird seeds are quiet and unchanged. Cummin is slightly easier on spot and steady to arrive. Thyme, sage, savory and laurel leaves keep prominent, as is natural in the fall season. The noticeable feature is the increase in the amount consumed. The harbor here is full of steamers waiting to unload cargoes, and the general shipping situation is anything but pleasant. Therefore, we renew our war-time advice to our friends to keep well supplied at least six weeks ahead."

Business Brevities

The W. R. Hollingshead Co., Binghamton, N. Y., will erect a factory for chemical products at a cost of $150,000.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. will erect seven buildings, costing $275,000, at Charleston, S. C., for the manufacture of fertilizer.

Tobacco By-Products and Insecticide Corp. has changed its name to Tobacco By-Products and Chemical Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. F. Kroneman, for a long time associated with Ralph L. Fuller & Co. and recently with J. Simon & Co., is now connected with Steib & Duttweiler, Inc., of this city, as manager of their oil department.

Japan wax is reported higher abroad, and the market here was firmer. Some predict a considerably higher market here in the not distant future as a result of increasing import costs.

A. H. Higbie, well known in drug and chemical circles, who has been taking a vacation for some three months, has returned and will again engage actively in business about Nov. 1 with Frederick H. Cone & & Co., 181 Front Street.

The plant of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Co. at Hawkesbury, Ont., hitherto engaged in the manufacture of unbleached pulp, has begun the production of bleached sulphite pulp on a large scale. The plant is now turning out 25 tons per day, which sells for about $25 per ton more than the unbleached pulp.

Small potash plants are operating at three points in the Utah-Wyoming field, and two mills are operating on alunite ores in the Marysvale district in Central Utah, where commercial deposits are extensive. H. W. Prickett is now at Washington, D. C., representing producers who are striving for a reduction in carload rates on potash to Eastern and Southern points.

Mrs. Harry C. Moore has been elected president and general manager of the Pitman-Moore Company, pharmaceutical and biological chemists, Indianapolis, Ind., to succeed her husband, who died Oct. 6. Mrs. Moore assumed active charge of the affairs of the company Oct. 10. She is intimately acquainted with the details of the business, although she has not previously taken any active part in the affairs of the company.

The color card for spring, 1920, issued by J. Claude Freres & Cie., shows thirty-six colors. Light yellow shades start off the list, deepening into capucine and flame hues. Six blues follow from the light Alsace to the very dark Union. Greens with an olive cast, six browns, from very light to dark; a peacock range, and then shades on the apricot and geranium order follow in the order given. There are sixteen color ranges.

Bids received by the Director of Sales of the War Department for the purchase of the United States Government smokeless powder plant at Nitre, W. Va., were as follows: John F. Gilmore, New York, $8,320,000; Hooker Electrochemical Co., New York, $8,200,000; Reginald W. Beall, Washington, $8,000,000; Harris Bros. & Co., New York, and Chicago, $7,300,000; Charles Shongood, New York, $7,000,000; Fred. M. Blanchard, Boston, Mass., $7,000,000; Charleston Industrial Corp., Charleston, W. Va., $8,551,000; Robert J. Showell, Ocean City, Md., $6,300,000; John Eichleay, Jr., & Co., Inc., Pittsburgh, $6,192,233; Lake Railway Supply Co., Chicago, $6,000,000. The bid of the Charleston Industrial Corporation was accepted.

CHEMICAL NEEDS OF EUROPE EXPLAINED BY TRADE DELEGATES

Chairman McDowell of American Committee Says United States Will Want as Much from France in Shape of Potash as That Country Will Demand of Us—Italy Invites American Capitalists to Invest in Her Chemical Industries

The International Trade Conference at Atlantic City, N. J., heard the requests of foreign delegates for credit and special loans needed by their countries in order to do business with the United States during the reconstruction period. Great Britain may continue the flotation of loans through individual banking firms. Belgium needs $100,000,000. Italy has estimated a need of $800,000,000 in credits for next year and she wants this funded until she is able to make payments out of indemnities received from Germany and Austria.

France has indicated a wish to obtain credits amounting to $500,000,000 to $700,000,000 next year to cover her import requirements. She wants these credits funded for not less than ten years, including interest payments on existing debts. In order to obtain this she is willing to pay the current rate of interest, but as her needs are comparatively well covered for the next six or seven months she intends to await a favorable moment before applying for further loans.

The wants of France, Italy and Belgium in materials for reconstruction work will aggregate $1,500,000,000. The French delegates estimate that $50,000,000 in American fuel oil will be needed during the coming year, and foodstuffs valued at $145,000,000. Italy wants 4,000,000 tons of petroleum and 12,000,000 tons of coal.

Charles H. McDowell, chairman of the American Committee on Chemicals, submitted a report on the needs of the various countries. Mr. McDowell said that the Italian delegates had extended an invitation to American capitalists to invest in Italian chemical industries. The report says that the United States needs more from France, in the importation of potash from Alsace, than that nation does from us.

The French delegation was informed, says Mr. McDowell, that the United States was prepared to take for the coming spring planting all the potash Alsace could ship, that a small importation was now being received, but that strikes, interior transport and ocean shipping difficulties should be easily overcome as many ships are now returning in ballast, he said. It was estimated that at least 50,000 tons of pure potash, contained, in say, 200,000 tons of mixed product, could be spared from French needs for winter and spring movement, if it could be shipped.

Commenting upon the general chemical situation, the committee report says:

"The demobilization of war industries has been proceeding rapidly. This has been especially true in the chemical industry, which was so greatly stimulated during the war. Much of the chemical plant equipment needed for war production has great value in peace times. This is especially true in agricultural chemicals and dyestuffs. By a strange coincidence, plants and cannon eat the same food, and nitrogen compounds, acids, phosphorus, potash and other alkalies and chemicals are basic commodities, both in war and peace.

"Before the war, Germany had a practical monopoly in several chemical lines, and as it is easier to buy than to make, other countries had dozed along chemically, and had not appreciated the basic nature of chemical production in its relation to national safety and its peculiar 'key' position with regard to the making of many articles not at all related in the public mind to chemical production. War developments

brought home sharply the need of a self-contained national chemical production and of an army of trained chemists. Since the war manufacturers, frequently supported by their governments, have been working to change over war plants to peace production and to round out the output to the end that their countries need not go abroad for the bulk of their chemical needs. National chemical independence is recommended, and perhaps to an exaggerated degree, as international chemical commerce is important."

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, advocated the formation of a foreign finance corporation with an original capital of $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, preferably the latter, which will finance exports to Europe and the world, accepting long term securities and obtaining additional funds by the sale of bonds to the investors of the United States.

The Conference adopted a resolution demanding an end of Government control of trade and industry and the removal of all war restrictions. The Financial Committee reported in favor of the passage of the Edge bill by Congress, and the formation of large corporations for financing foreign trade under the terms of the bill.

The foreign delegates will visit the leading industrial centers this week.

WORLD LEAGUE OF BUSINESS MEN

The International Trade Conference at Atlantic City, N. J., adopted a plan for a world league of business men. In defining the objects of the Economic League, the report specifically refers to social matters thus: "The aims of the league will be 'to create a permanent international headquarters which will centralize all data concerning economic subjects and social conditions, the facts relating to respective needs, present productions and future possibilities of each country.'"

In general terms the object of the new world machinery is stated as follows: "The purpose of the organization is to promote international commerce, to facilitate the commercial intercourse of the nations, to secure harmony of action on all international questions involving commerce and industry, and to promote peace, progress and cordial relations between the countries and their citizens by the co-operation of business men and their associations devoted to the development of commerce and industry."

By a vote of 283 to 3 the House of Representatives passed the national budget bill, the first step toward putting the national system of appropriations on a business basis. The House measure provides for a bureau of the budget under the President, which will prepare an annual budget for submission by him to Congress at the beginning of each regular session. The budget statement will show the revenues and expenditures of the Government for the year preceding its transmission, the resources and liabilities of the treasury and an estimate of the revenues and expenditures for the current and ensuing year. No estimates shall be sent to Congress by any one but the President.

Dr. Edward E. Pratt, formerly chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, and now in the export business at 280 Broadway, New York, was the principal speaker at the opening meeting of the New York Foreign Round Table at the Chemists' Club. on Tuesday evening, Oct. 21. Dr. Pratt said in brief that while Washington has been frowning on trade with Germany the British have been gobbling up all the business they can get.

Pacific Coast Notes

Recent imports at San Francisco include the following: From Yokohoma and Kobe on the Choyu Maru, copra 6,328 tons, camphor 100 packages, ginger 302 packages, mustard seed 1,680 packages, peanut oil 21,123 cases; from the Orient on the Korea Maru, shellac 612 cases; from Kobe to Suzuki & Co., on the Koyei Maru, cottonseed oil 10,000 cases, peanut oil, 300 cases, camphor 250 cases and camphor oil 4 drums; from Callao to the Gulf Mail S. S. Co. on the J. B. Stetson, cocoa 1,000 bags; from the Gilbert Islands to the Burns, Philip Co., copra 600 tons. Owing to the strike of stevedores at San Francisco more than 30,000 tons of vegetable oils consigned to that port have been transferred to Seattle.

California importers of coconut and soya bean oils are taking much interest in the arrangement of foreign credits preparatory to making heavy shipments East to fill orders from Central Europe. The market abroad is understood by local interests to be ready to receive big consignments, and the only deterring factors at present are the rates of exchange and foreign credits.

The Standard Oil Company of California has been awarded the contract for supplying all lubricating oils for use on vessels owned or controlled by the United States Shipping Board, Emergency Fleet Corporation, plying in Pacific waters. The contract is for a period of one year, commencing Oct. 24.

The United Import and Export Co., of Seattle, Wash., which handles Oriental products, has opened an office in the Alaska Commercial Building, San Francisco, with O. Molich in charge.

CONDITION OF TRADE

Strikes in various parts of the country are a curb on the satisfaction which might ordinarily be expressed over the evidences of business activity, according to "Dun's Review" in its weekly survey of conditions.

"Bradstreet's" weekly statement says: "Prices as a whole, however, are steady, and official and other price comparisons, while reflecting a fair lowering of food price levels at wholesale since Aug. 1, point to only a slight net reduction in the entire list, with retail prices slow to follow wholesale quotations downward. Manufacturing, though crippled by strikes or labor inefficiency, ranges from fair to active, with a majority of reports indicating efforts being made to fill piled up orders. The above refers to what might be termed present demand.

"The future seems to present a rather different picture, mainly because of the increasingly arbitrary attitude of organized labor. Meeting this attitude of organized labor and threats of 'direct action' by the unions is an undeniable stiffening of the attitude of employers in nearly every line, which makes the future industrial outlook an unusually clouded one."

E. V. Peters, general salesmanager of the New Jersey Zinc Co., who is in San Francisco, writes: "People are building for permanency, and this will bring zinc roofing into this country more and more each year. Although little used for roofing in the United States, zinc has been the universal roofing material in continental Europe for centuries, where its durability has been thoroughly demonstrated. In the building programme, zinc will be found playing a much more important role than heretofore."

News of Companies

The Collier Drug Company, Birmingham, Ala., has filed notice with the Secretary of State of an increase in its capital from $12,000 to $24,000.

The Talc Products Company, 732 Title Insurance Building, Los Angeles, Cal., has filed notice with the Secretary of State of an increase in its capitalization from $25,000 to $100,000.

The Waverly Oil Works, Pittsburgh, manufacturer of lubricating oils, has recently broken ground for a six-story addition to its plant. The structure is estimated to cost about $125,000.

E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company, 240 Vanderpool Street, Newark, N. J., have finished plans for the construction of a two-story mixing building at their local plant, estimated to cost $7,297.

The Standard Guano Company, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md., is arranging for the immediate rebuilding of its plant at Curtis Bay, recently destroyed by fire with loss estimated at approximately $1,500,000.

Sherwood Brothers, Baltimore, Md., manufacturers of lubricating oils, have awarded a contract for the reconstruction of their plant recently destroyed by fire. The new works will be one and two-story, about 75 x 240 feet, and are estimated to cost about $100,000.

The Glades Oil Company, Moore Haven, Fla., is to erect a new plant for the production of peanut oil and by-products. Machinery will be installed, including washing machines, oil extracting equipment and auxiliary operating apparatus. It is proposed to have a capacity of about six tons of peanuts per day.

The Shaffer Color & Varnish Company, 280 Madison Avenue, New York, has recently completed negotiations for the purchase of the plant of the National Casket Company, Hoboken, N. J. The structure is four stories and comprises an aggregate floor space of about 120,000 square feet. It is planned to equip the plant at once for the production of colors and paints.

MANUFACTURERS UPHOLD OPEN SHOP

The Associated Manufacturers and Merchants of New York State held its semi-annual meeting at Rochester, N. Y., last week with about 300 members in attendance. They passed the following resolution upholding the right to work and the right to conduct business within the law without dictation from unions:

"Whereas, any man, under the Constitution of the United States and the state of New York and every sovereign state, is guaranteed the right to work for or to refuse to work for whom he will, when he will, and under such conditions as he deems fitting, without let or hindrance if he remains within the law, and

"Whereas, such right to work or to refuse to work is a fundamental principle of democracy, and

"Whereas, it is an equally fundamental principle of democracy that any employer may employ whom he will and when he will, without let or hindrance if he remains within the law, therefore be it

"Resolved, that this association petition the National Industrial Conference to formally and officially affirm the right of every individual to work and earn a livelihood according to his individual and lawful performance, and that it is the duty of the federal government to guarantee that such right is neither abridged nor interfered with in any manner."

SHORTAGE IN SULPHURIC ACID

Manufacturers and Consumers Underestimated Requirements for This Year—Business for 1920 Held Up by Inability of Some Manufacturers to Estimate Costs Owing to Labor Situation

Heavy consuming requirements and labor strikes have brought about a shortage in sulphuric acid, especially the 66-degree material. The condition of the market is giving the manufacturer considerable uneasiness, and the consumer is beginning to have cause to worry about his present requirements as well as 1920 business.

Both the producer and the consumer have been wrong in their estimates of the approximate requirements of acid for this year.

The situation at the beginning of 1919 was very discouraging to manufacturers as well as to consumers of 66-degree sulphuric acid. At this particular period, owing to the small consuming demand and to the fact that a very large surplus was available, manufacturers were forced to curtail their production. Consumers who were in a position to buy were sceptical and confined their purchases to immediate requirements, partly because of their curtailed requirements and partly because of anticipation of lower prices. Practically the same predicament faced the large contractor, who confined his requirements to a minimum quantity. This was during the reconstruction period. Production was practically at a standstill, and a watchful waiting policy was pursued by both the manufacturer and the consumer. All through the spring the requirements were limited but steady, with price revisions pointing downward. This downward tendency was bronght about by the large surplus of stocks, which prompted holders to unload at low levels in order to relieve themselves of the burden as well as to begin plant operations as soon as possible. During this period the export call had developed to broad proportions, which fact had an important bearing on the surplus.

June and July saw improvements in the market, and plant operations were being renewed on a larger scale. Many large contractors at this time began to realize that their ideas of requirements in the spring would not hold true for the remainder of the year, and were forced into the market to cover their yearly requirements. August and September found the market in a sold-up condition. Complete business changes on the part of large consumers necessitated larger amounts of this particular degree acid, and these facts combined with the heavy exportation and labor troubles have caused an acute shortage, as well as high-price levels at the present time.

The stringency is so acute at present that export business is being neglected, and producers are devoting their whole time to domestic requirements. The consumer is beginning to realize the strength of the market. Inquiries for 1920 are coming in daily, but the majority of manufacturers are not now in a position to accept future business. This is partly due to the uncertainty of the labor situation and costs. In instances recorded where a particular manufacturer has been in a position to quote safely on 1920 contracts, it was found that the consumer's contract requirements have been doubled and in instances tripled over his requirements for 1919.

Prices are decidedly firm and will, without doubt, reach levels which prevailed at the signing of the armistice last fall. However, the consumer should bear in mind that while the present shortage obtains it would be wise for him to buy conservatively and not

in a hoarding manner, if he would meet all demands and yet not suffer financial loss.

The quantity of sulphuric acid produced in the United States in 1917 outranked the output in any previous year. A moderate estimate shows that the increase in the production of acid of all strengths in 1917 over that in 1916, stated in terms of 60 B. acid, amounted to at least 600,000 tons. The production of sulphuric acid in 1917 expressed in terms of 50 B., was 5,967,551 short tons, valued at $71,505,536, to which must be added 759,039 short tons of acid strengths higher than 66 B. (which cannot be calculated for comparison with acid of 50 B.), valued at $16,034,545. The value of the total production of sulphuric acid in 1917 was over $14,000,000 more than 1916. Also, 730,094 tons of 66-degree acid was produced in 1917 over that in 1916.

The rapid strides in the production of sulphuric acid is shown by the following figures taken from the records of the U. S. Geological Survey: Production 1915, 4,171,717 tons; 1916, 6,350,444 tons; 1917, 7,208,045 tons; 1918, 8,300,000 tons, estimated; 1919, 10,000,000 tons, estimated.

PRODUCTION OF PHOSPHATE ROCK

The three minerals most needed to make our agricultural industry more productive and more prosperous are potash, nitrate and phosphate. Most of the potash and nitrate we use is imported, but our domestic supplies of phosphate are abundantly ample to meet all our requirements, and for years we have been heavy exporters to Europe. The total quantity of phosphate rock sold in the United States in 1918 was nearly 2,500,000 long tons, having a value of more than $8,000,000, over twice as much as was produced in that year in all the rest of the world. Florida alone produced more than 2,000,000 tons, having a value of about $6,000,000.

A report on the phosphate-rock industry by R. W. Stone, which has just been published by the United States Geological Survey Department of the Interior, gives the details of production in 1918 by States and by kinds of rocks, shows the world's production by countries and by years from 1910 to 1918, and includes tables showing evports by countries. The report also describes briefly the distribution, character and methods of mining the phosphate-rock deposits in Florida, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and the Western States, gives a resumé of the foreign phosphate deposits and a bibliography. A copy of the report can be obtained on application to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BREAKS UP

The Industrial Conference in session at Washington, last week, came to an end on Thursday. The Labor Group withdrew on Wednesday. The Employers Group remained with the Public Group, but there being nothing which the two groups could accomplish together, Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, who was chairman of the Conference, announced that the presence of the Employers Group would not be necessary.

The Public Group may make a report on industrial conditions with suggestions regarding the labor situation. It is understood that the American Federation of Labor will call a conference of railroad brotherhoods and agricultural organizations to discuss legislation and industrial questions, especially Government ownership of railroads.

Each group issued a statement reiterating its stand on collective bargaining. The Employers Group stands for the "open shop." The Labor Group for the "closed shop."

ALKALI ASSOCIATION'S PLANS

A statement issued by the United States Alkali Export Association, 171 Madison Avenue, New York, regarding the purposes of the association says the primary object in organizing such association was to standardize goods and packages alike and to put jurisdiction over exports into hands which had a permanent interest in the sound building up of export trade. The statement continues:

"During the war, soda ash and caustic soda had been exported of inferior quality and in packages not adapted to export trade, and the result was that these American products suffered severely in reputation. The association has standardized the quality of all soda ash and caustic soda exported under its jurisdiction, and believes that it is building up, in foreign countries, a reputation which will redound to the credit of American industry.

"The association welcomes to its membership any reputable manufacturer of soda ash or caustic soda whose product will come up to the specifications set by the association and whose package is properly designed to meet the hard usage of sea tonnage. The members of the association are as follows: The Columbia Chemical Company, Diamond Alkali Company, Hooker Electrochemical Company, Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., Michigan Alkali Company, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Republic Chemical Company, Solvay Process Company, Warner-Klipstein Chemical Company.

"The officials of the association are: President, Eli Winkler; vice-president, H. G. Carrell; secretary and treasurer, H. M. Hooker; manager, E. V. Finch. Export orders are accepted either by the association or by any of its members, and the results for the first five months of its operation have been eminently satisfactory. The industry has maintained a good volume of exports and believes a good start has been made in establishing firm and permanent connections abroad."

SUPPORT ACTION OF EMPLOYERS GROUP

The Advisory Committee of the National Council for Industrial Defense, representing twenty-seven State associations of manufacturers, met in New York last week, and unanimously endorsed the position taken by the Employers Group at the Industrial Conference at Washington, D. C., against any form of collective bargaining which does not give equal recognition to all forms of collective agreement in industrial relations.

Thousands of the largest manufacturing institutions throughout the United States embraced in the membership of the twenty-seven State associations represented at the meeting through their accredited officers, sent the following telegram to Harry A. Wheeler, chairman of the Employers Group at the National Conference.

"The undersigned executive representatives of twenty-seven State associations of manufacturers and employers in conference assembled beg to express their appreciation of the fairness, ability and courage with which you have presented the cause of the American employer. We urge that you do not under any circumstances agree to any definition of or declaration respecting collective bargaining which does not give equal recognition to all forms of collective agreement, of equal right of employer and employee to deal individually when they mutually desire, or which would compel any employer to deal with other than his own employees through representatives chosen by and from among them. We beg you will under no circumstances compromise these principles."

Standard Invoice Suggested by National Association of Purchasing Agents

FORM

NOTE—Shipper to fill out the following information

Buyer's Order No. ——— Req. No. ———
Shipper's Order No. ——— Bill No. ———
Shipped to ———
Via ———
F. O. B. ———
Car No. ———
Best Cash Discount on Terms ———
UNLESS TERMS ARE STATED ABOVE THIS BILL WILL BE DISCOUNTED

NOTE—This space is for the use of the seller

Standard Invoice sizes and form offered as tentative standards by the Standardization Committee, National Association of Purchasing Agents, 25 Beaver Street, New York.

SIZES

8½ x 7
8½ x 11
8½ x 14
} Printed either long or short way of sheet

Paper recommended, 16 or 13 pound. Original and only original invoices to be on white paper. All copies of invoices to be on colored stock.

NOTE—Shipper is not to fill in any information below

Goods Received by ——— Date ———
Price O. K. ——— Date ———
Goods O. K. ——— Date ———
Amount Freight Paid ———
Extensions Checked ——— Date ———
Approved for Payment ——— Date ———

NOTE—This space is to be left blank for use of purchaser

The Standardization Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents has decided to submit tentative standards for invoices in order to draw constructive criticisms from those who may have occasion to use invoices. As soon as these criticisms are received it will be more readily possible to arrive at definite conclusions as to purchase orders and other documents which relate to invoices.

In view of the fact that thousands of business houses file copies of invoices with the copies of vouchers, it was decided to make 8½ x 7 inches the first tentative standard size for invoices, permitting the printing to be run either way of the sheet. In order to accommodate longer invoices two other sizes were provided for, also tentatively; namely, 8½ x 11 and 8½ x 14, the idea being that those who wish to file these invoices with copies of the vouchers may do so by folding the sheet backward; that is, with the printing out. This permits the filing of invoices in standard filing cabinets already on the market.

The body of the invoice is left blank for description of merchandise, prices, etc. The blank space on the bottom is left for rubber stamps of the purchasing departments to cover such notations as are not embraced in the printed form.

To guard against the possible duplication of payment of invoices, it was decided that the original and the original only was to be of white paper, all copies of invoices to be on colored paper. It was also decided to recommend tentatively the use of either 16 or 13 pound paper.

TECHNOLOGY CAMPAIGN YIELDS $1,500,000

More than $1,500,000 has already been pledged to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Endowment Fund, according to Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin, president of the Institute. "Mysterious Mr. Smith" will give the Massachusetts Institute of Technology the $4,000,000, provided $3,000,000 is subscribed by alumni and friends before the first of the year. If these subscriptions total $4,000,000, "Mr. Smith" has consented to satisfy curiosity by revealing his real name. Henry Clay Frick,, J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, J. M. Longyear, George Eastman, the Guggenheim family and Henry Ford are among popular guesses as to "Mr. Smith's" identity. He is not a Technology graduate.

Gifts from the Endowment Fund Committee include $500,000 from Coleman du Pont and $200,000 from Charles Hayden. Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin and Coleman du Pont, president of the Alumni Association, made a comprehensive tour of the country in the interests of the campaign, Oct. 14 to 26. They attended meetings of Technology Clubs in all the large cities as far west as Minneapolis and St. Louis, organizing the Tech men for the campaign.

SUGAR SHORTAGE NOW AT ITS HEIGHT

Some Refineries Virtually Idle—Crisis is Passed, but Danger is not Entirely Over—Situation Better This Week

Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, summed up reports on the sugar situation, which came to him from refiners, members of the United States Sugar Equalization Board and wholesale and retail dealers, with this optimistic declaration: "I believe the acute shortage will be over this week."

"E. H. Costello of the board tells me that the refining situation is loosening up," Mr. Williams said. "It isn't as easy as he would like to have it, but it is easier than it was. He says there is plenty of raw sugar on ships in the harbor tied up by the strike and urges a continuance of economy in the homes and elsewhere. George A. Zabriskie, chairman of the board, and James H. Post, as well as Mr. Costello, urge the necessity of getting the ships unloaded. Wholesalers assure me they are getting sugar in larger quantities.

"If everybody economizes on sugar and does his or her part, and if we can get the sugar out of the ships so that it can be refined, there will be no sugar famine."

Mr. Costello suggests that one pound of sugar a week be the limit of each member of a family.

The Sugar Equalization Board is buying 50,000 tons of beet sugar from the middle West for use in this section of the country for manufacturing purposes.

"The fair price committee regrets to find," Mr. Williams said, "that some wholesale grocers are offering to sell sugar at the usual price, but 'requesting' that other items of food be included in the sugar order. While the request is not a demand, it is however, equivalent to a demand and is creating a good deal of feeling. The committee urges that wholesalers, as well as retailers, sell such sugar as they have to sell without either the demanding or requesting of these combination orders. The result is an inevitable feeling that somewhere in the combination is hidden some form of profiteering, which gives rise to dissatisfaction."

Wholesalers adjudged guilty of enforcing these "combination" sales may have their sugar supplies cut off.

For ten days, while the public has been clamoring for sugar, twenty boatloads have been resting untouched because of the strike of dock laborers and longshoremen at New York Harbor.

Since last Saturday, by various expedients, a substantial part of this sugar has been moved. One refinery in Brooklyn which seemed in danger of being forced to close because of the lack of raw sugar, worked throughout Sunday, grinding 2,000 tons. The Sugar Equalization Board has announced that several refineries which have been virtually idle because of the longshoremen's strike, are now working almost to capacity.

OPPOSES FEDERAL CONTROL OF SUGAR

Federal control of the sugar crop was opposed before the Senate Agriculture Committee by C. A. Spreckels, a New York refiner, who blamed Governmental interference for the existing sugar situation. There is no shortage, he said, although the supply is "dislocated." One million tons of the 1919 crop will be available before January 1 to relieve the present situation.

Mr. Spreckels said he would not object to Government control if it would reduce the price to the consumer. Instead, he insisted, it has brought about an increase in price.

"If the matter were left to the law of supply and demand it would soon get down to a proper basis," he added.

Patents

Granted September 23, 1919

1,316,602—Frederick W. Sperr, Jr., Oakmont, Pa., and A. Allison Kohr, Newark, N. J., assignors to The Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Apparatus for determining soluble gas constituents.

1,316,723—August K. Kammer, Clifton, N. Y., assignor to Carr-Lowrey Glass Co., Baltimore, Md. Dispensing-bottle.

1,316,742—Jacob S. Robeson, Pennington, N. J. Manufacture of dyestuffs.

1,316,755—Noah Wrinkle and Walter A. Kuhnert, San Francisco, Cal. Method of separately obtaining potassium chlorid and borax from certain dry salts.

1,316,779—Jacob Fine, Louisville, Ky. Label-holder.

1,316,781—Hermann Fritzsche, Basel, Switzerland, assignor to society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. Azo dyestuffs dyeing mordanted goods.

1,316,789—Charles P. Grimwood, Los Angeles, Cal. Laboratory filtering device.

1,316,804—Emil Reber and Josef Siegwart, Basel, Switzerland, assignors to Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, Basel, Switzerland. N-Monoarylsulfo-monoalkylamino-oxyaryl compounds able to be transformed into monoalkylamino-oxyaryl compounds and process of making same.

1,316,823—Joseph A. Ambler, Norwich, Conn., Herbert A. Lubs, Savannah, Ga., and Harry D. Gibbs, San Francisco, Cal. Process for the manufacture of cyment sulphonic acids.

1,316,842—John R. Kohler, Stockholm, Sweden. Producing purified resin from natural resin of conifers and the like.

1,316,854—Zeno Ostenberg, San Jose, Cal. Product derived from vegetable proteins.

1,316,909—James MacKaye, Cambridge, Mass., assignor to River Smelting & Refining Company, St. Louis, Mo. Basic ferric sulphate and method of preparing same.

1,316,950—Birger Fjeld Halvorsen, Christiania, Sorway, assignor to Norsk Hydro-elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab, Christiania, Norway. Process of producing concentrated nitrous gases.

1,317,102—Laurice L. Reid, San Francisco, Cal. Hot-water bag.

1,317,122—Ewald G. Baum, Natick, Mass. Ether-cone.

Granted September 30, 1919

1,317,616—Judson A. De Cew, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Paper-size and process of making same.

1,317,617—Judson A. De Cew, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Method of making emulsions.

1,317,618—Judson A. De Cew, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Paper-product and process of making same.

1,317,619—Judson A. De Cew, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Process of treating paper-size.

1,317,625—William D. Huff, La Fayette, La., assignor of one-half to James J. Connolly, Roanoke, Va. Process and apparatus for extracting sulphur.

1,317,660—Charles R. Carlson, Minneapolis, Minn. Indicator for medicine-bottles.

Granted October 7, 1919

1,317,686—Howard F. Chappell, New York, N. Y. Apparatus for calcining alunite.

1,317,688—John Davenport, Boston, Mass. Balanced process of extracting and desiccating sulphur dioxide from solution.

1,317,755—Guy H. Buchanan, Roselle, N. J., assignor to American Cyanamid Company, New York, N. Y. Process of recovering hydrocyanic acid.

1,317,756—George E. Cox, Niagara Falls, N. Y., assignor to American Cyanamid Company, New York, N. Y. Apparatus for making calcium cyanamid.

1,317,781—Robson Dunwody, New Orleans, La. Method of and apparatus for distilling crude resins.

1,317,835—Albert F. Tanner, Greenfield, Wisc., assignor to Ideal Continuous Cyaniding Process Company, Davenport, Iowa. Filter for cyaniding systems.

1,317,954—George B. Burnham, Borosolvay, Cal. Process of recovering potassium sodium sulphate from saline liquors.

1,318,022—Charles Starobinetz, Jacksonville, Fla., assignor of one-half to Barking Chemicals Company, Ltd., London, England.

1,318,063—Rufus E. Forbis, Charlotte, N. C., assignor to Chemical Construction Company. Acid-phosphate apparatus.

1,318,106—James H. Paiton, Chicago. Ill., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Osro Chemical Co. Process of making glue.

Copies of patents may be obtained as follows: United States, 5 cents each; send to United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; French, one franc; send to M. M. Belin et Cie, 55 Rue des Frances-Bourgeois, Paris, for patents of the years 1902-1907, and to L'Imprimerie Nationale, 88 Rue Vieille du Temple, Paris, for patents of later date. German, one mark; send to Patent Office, Berlin. British, eight pence; send to Patent Office, London. Postage must be sent for British patents. Stamps are not accepted in payment for U. S. patents. In ordering patents, the number, name of patentee and subject of invention must be stated.

Financial Notes

The report of the General Chemical Company for the first nine months of this year shows a surplus, after charges and Federal taxes, of $3,196,932, or the equivalent, after preferred dividends, of $15.20 a share on the common stock. In the corresponding period of last year the surplus was $4,647,148, or $23.98 a share. The total profits were $4,851,932, whereas in 1918 they were $6,462,148, and in 1917 $7,226,789. A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent was declared on common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 20.

Procter & Gamble have declared a quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Nov. 15 on stock of record Oct. 25.

The report of the Corn Products Refining Company for the first nine months of this year shows a surplus of $8,686,710 after charges, Federal taxes and preferred dividends. This is the equivalent of $17.45 a share on the common stock. For the corresponding period of last year the surplus available for the common was $5,685,961, or the equal of $11.82 a share.

It is rumored in Wall Street that American Linseed is soon to be placed on a dividend basis.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	10	10½	Hercules Powder	215	225
Air Reduction	55	56	Hercules, Powd., pf.	107	110
*Am. Ag. Ch.	100	101	H'k Electro	60	70
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	95	95½	H'k Elec., pf.	65	75
Am. Chicle	98	102	Heyden Chem.	8	9½
*Am. Chicle, pf.	82	85	*Int. Agricul.	28	28½
*Am. Cot. Oil	57	58½	*Int. Agricult., pf.	89½	90
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	92	93	*Int. Nickel	28½	29
Am. Cyan.	25	35	*Int. Nickel, pf.	90	92
Am. Cyan., pf.	60	65	*Int. Salt	50	60
*Am. Druggists S.	11	11½	K. Solvay	80	110
Amer. Glue	40	45	*Mathieson Alk.	40	42
Amer. Glue, pf.	65	70	Merrimac	92	94
*Am. Linseed	80	81	Mulford Co.	55	60
*Am. Linseed, pf.	95½	96	Mutual Co.	150	..
*Am. Malt	58	58½	*Nat. A. & C.	60	61
Amer. Zinc	21½	22	*N't A. & C., pf.	90	91
Amer. Zinc, pf.	59	60	National Lead	90½	91½
Atlas Powder	145	152	National Lead, pf.	107	109
Atlas Powd., pf.	90	92	N. J. Zinc	254	257
*Barrett Co.	131	132	Niag. A., pf.	96	100
*Barrett Co., pf.	115	117	Parke, Davis & Co.	128	130
British Am. Chem.	9	9½	Penn. Salt	80	80½
Butterworth-Jud.	33	35	Procter & Gamble	676	695
By. Prod. Co.	114	118	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101½
Carborundum	135	135½	Rollin Ch.	50	60
Carborundum, pf.	115½	116	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Casein Co.	40	45	Royal Baking Po.	140	150
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	96	98
Celluloid, pf.	..	..	Semet S.	165	175
Corn Products	93	94	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Corn Products, pf.	107	109	Solv. Proc.	200	275
Cu-Mor Chem.	1	1	Stand. Ch.	80	100
Davison Chem.	30	31	Swan & Finch	125	130
*Distillers' Secur.	65	65½	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	12½	13
Dow Chem.	175	200	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15¾	15½
Dow Ch., pf.	..	103	Union Carbide	82	83½
Du Pont	330	340	Union Sulphur	..	..
Du Pont, debs., pf.	90	92	*Un. Drug	153	157
Du Pont. C., pf.	8	10	*Un. Drug 1st pf.	52½	53
Fed. Chem.	85	95	*Un. Drug 2nd pf.	156	..
Fed. Ch., pf.	95	100	*Un. Dyewood	50	61
Freeport, Tex., Sul.	46	47	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
Freept, Tex. Sul., pf.	91	93	U. S. Gypsum	..	..
*Gen. Chem.	183	187	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	109	109½
*Gen. Chem., pf.	101	104	U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	107	110½
Grasselli	..	170	Va.-Car. Chem.	81	82
Grasselli, pf.	100	103	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf	115	116

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928	97	99
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924	101½	102
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s 1932	83½	85
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923	95	96
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924	97	99

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

A cablegram from Consul General Hollis states that the British Board of Trade has announced that the embargo has been lifted from the exportation of cottonseed oil, oleo, sesame oil, lard, imitation compound and neutral lard.

New Incorporations

Bison Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital $25,000; cleaning compounds and perfumery. J. F. and G. J. H. Stabell and S. D. Radcliffe, Buffalo.

The Lake Drug Co., Manhattan, capital 200 shares common stock, no par value; active capital $6,000. T. Powers, T. M. Lepard, R. P. Lake, 500 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Berman and Tulchin, Inc., Brooklyn, capital $15,000. Drugs and medicines. S. and E. Berman, L. Tulchin, 1925 Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island, L. I.

Menzo Chemical Co., Montgomery, Ala., capital $50,000. Frederick Martin, E. T. Halls and R. F. Seibels, Montgomery.

Jacbro Products Corporation, Manhattan, capital $100,000. Oils and chemicals. J. C. Brown, A. Rosenstein, T. M. Gellert, 15 Park Row, New York.

United Retailers Chemists Corporation, Manhattan, capital $350,000. D. Geller, E. F. Spitz, L. H. Axman, 1209 Park Avenue, New York.

Pharma-Chemical Corporation, Manhattan, capital $300,000. T. Duntze, W. E. Lovegrove, A. J. Farmer, 230 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York.

L. B. Grantham Drug Co., Goldsboro, N. C., capital $20,000. Leland B. Grantham, James Kyle, John B. Hood.

Authorization—The American Lithia and Chemical Co., Maine, capital $500,000. Representative, F. S. Schuetz, 50 Church Street, New York.

Canadian Incorporations

Mineral Dye Products, Ltd., of Trenton, Ont., capital $500,000. Richard T. Heneker, Henry N. Chauvin, Harold E. Walker and others, Montreal.

Chemical Products Corporation, Toronto, Ont., capital, $3,000,000. Arthur S. Hopkins, William B. Honeywell, Sydney E. Wedd and others, Toronto.

NEW ZINC OXIDE PLANT AT COLUMBUS, O.

The American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. is to build a zinc oxide plant at Columbus, Ohio. Thousands of tons of zinc oxide are used annually in the manufacture of automobile tires, tubes and other rubber products. Without zinc oxide, rubber goods would have little strength and only a very short life, according to officials.

In the manufacture of paint products zinc oxide is one of the prime constituents and immense quantities are used in this industry every year. The manufacture of oil cloth, linoleum, ceramic ware, glass, matches, shoe dressing and many other products requires more or less zinc oxide. The demand of these many industries for increasing amounts of zinc oxide having overtaxed the capacity of the American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co's zinc oxide plant at Hillsboro, Ill., made it necessary to either enlarge the Hillsboro plant or erect a new oxide plant at some other place, and after a careful survey and through the aggressive efforts of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, officials of this company decided to locate their new plant at Columbus.

The American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co. is well known to many industries, having been engaged in the production of spelter and sulphuric acid for a number of years, and more recently producing zinc oxide and pig lead. W. A. Ogg, of Boston, is president and among the directors are F. H. Goff, president of the Cleveland Trust Co., and B. P. Bole, an attorney.

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals, Page 32; Crude Drugs, Pages, 34-36; Essential Oils, Page 38.

ALCOHOL PRICES ADVANCED BY MAKERS

Ethyl and Denatured both Marked Up—Carbolic Acid and Thymol Advance While Camphor, Glycerin, and Quinine Salts are Firm—Crude Drugs Scarce and Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Aconite, 5c lb.
Alcohol, wood, 97 p.c., 20c gal.
Denatured, 3c gal.
Asafoetida, 10c lb.
Blackhaw, 5c lb.
Buchu short, 5c lb.
Caffeine, 25c lb.
Camphor, Jap., 5c lb.
Canada fir balsam, 50c lb.
Carbolic acid cryst., 4c lb.
Chamomile, Hung., 2c lb.
Cloves, 2c lb.
Elm bark, 3c lb.
Ergot Russian, 20c lb.
Gamboge, 10c lb.
Ginger, 1c lb.
Insect flowers, 2c lb.
Ipecac, 10c lb.
Japan wax, 1c lb.
Lanolin, 3c lb.
Linden, 2c lb.
Mandrake, 2c lb.
Mercury, $20 flask
Nux Vomica, ½c lb.
Pinkroot, 25c lb.
Podophyllin, 25c lb.
Quinine Sulph., 2nd Hds., 10c oz.
Sarsaparilla, Honduras, 2c lb.
Senna, Tinnevelly, 2c lb.
Stramonium, 2c lb.
Thymol cryst., U.S.P., 25c lb.

Declined

Arnica flowers, 5c lb.
Agar agar, 2c lb.
Citric acid, 5c lb.
Coca, Truxillo, 10c lb.
Cohosh, 1c lb.
Colchicum, 10c lb.
Haarlem oil, dom., 50c
Henbane, dom., 5c lb.
Lady Slipper, 15c lb.
Mace, 3c lb.
Marjoram, 5c lb.
Olibanum, 1c lb.
Santonin, $10 lb.
Soap bark, 1c lb.
Soap, castile, 2c lb.
Salicylic acid, 5c lb.
Tartaric acid, 2c lb.
Valerian, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acid Salicylic	$.47	$.50	$.45	$.93
Calomel	1.59	1.76	1.76	2.00
Camphor, Jap., ref.	3.70	3.65	2.85	4.00
Glycerin	.20	.20	.20½	.60
Menthol	10.00	9.75	7.75	5.60
Opium, Gum	7.50	7.50	7.50	22.50
*Quinine Sulphate	.90	.80	.80	.90
Cantharides, Russ.	3.75	3.75	3.25	4.00
Ergot, Spanish	4.10	4.00	3.75	1.95
Buchu, Short	2.25	2.20	2.00	2.55
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.10	3.00	2.70	4.25
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.80	1.80	1.85	.70
Cloves, Zanzibar	.53	.50	.38	.47

*No goods available at this price

Advances in wood and denatured alcohols, in carbolic acid crystals, in lanolin and in thymol, together with rock-like firmness in glycerin, formaldehyde, camphor, quinine salts and aspirin have been the features of a fine chemical market that is doing business under great difficulties because of the dock strike. The inquiry for the entire list of fine chemicals is good, although there is a marked tendency on the part of the buyers to await developments when it comes to placing orders, and sellers are laboring under handicaps when it comes to deliveries.

Considerable mental speculation is being indulged in on the subject of coal-tar medicinals, it being pointed out that Germany must have big stocks of such items as salol, phenacetin, various salicylates, vanillin, coumarin, etc., and efforts are being made to forecast the effect upon American prices when trade is resumed. Importations upon the basis of the greatly depreciated mark are attracting attention from fore-thinking buyers.

Among the crude drugs increasing scarcity of spot stocks due to the strike in the case of the imported items and in the case of the domestic botanicals because of restricted collecting is the almost universal report of first hand dealers. The natural result is a general increase in prices and very firm quotations from sellers. Unfilled orders are piling up at such a rate that it is improbable that there are to be any important price recessions when the strike is settled.

Fine Chemicals

Alcohol—Leading producers of methyl alcohol advanced their prices 20c a gallon last Saturday, due to increased demand and curtailed output, a move that was followed on Monday by a similar announcement from the denatured alcohol makers, their advance being 4c a gallon. Demand held up in face of the advances, and sales are reported brisk at wood, 95 p. c., $1.80@$1.83, and denatured, 180 proof, 56c@59c.

Antipyrine—The recent softness of this item is passing, and the bottom of the decline seems to have been reached at $4.75@$5.00.

Acid, Carbolic—Makers advanced the crystals sharply on the 24th, their prices now being 26c per pound for 1-pound bottles, 19½c@21c in tins for larger quantities. The new price on the U.S.P. liquid is 25c per pound.

Acid, Citric—Big importations—3,994 cases and 35 kegs from Palermo and London—have further depressed the price here in second hands, although American makers are still firm in their quotations of 90c for crystals in barrels and 92c for the powders. Second hands, in view of small buying interest, are quoting as low down as 85c for spot goods, and still buyers are not in evidence in numbers.

Acid, Salicylic—A tendency to lower prices in New York is marked despite brisk demand from export sources. It is said that a considerable quantity was picked up at 32c, but this was undoubtedly an odd lot, and the quotation is 45c@48c.

Caffeine—The scarcity continues, and it is impossible now to better $7.50@$8.00 per pound for spot goods, and the future is said to hold further advances, due to the shortage of tea, a world-wide condition not to be relieved for from three to six months.

Camphor—Continues to be in a very strong position, and the slight tendency to ease off that was noticed the middle of last week has quite disappeared over the week end. London cables report similar conditions, and advices from Japan all continue to be bullish. The holders of Japanese refined have advanced their price on slabs to $3.70 a pound.

Glycerin—Although the old price of 20c for dynamite in drums and 22c for C. P. in cans is still heard, this item is remarkably firm, and in some quarters there are slightly higher quotations.

Lanolin—Monday manufacturers announced a 3c advance on both grades, the prices now being 23c for the U. S. P. hydrous in cans and 26c for the anhydrous.

Mercury—The metal continues to be a high spot of speculative interest, and the recent decline is being more than offset by the advance of last week. By the opening of this week $95 a flask was the inside figure and $100 was heard in many quarters. Conflicting stories go the rounds about the amount of metal tied up in the harbor; but in well-informed quarters there is evidently a belief in higher prices.

Quinine Sulphate—One maker has advanced his

price to 90c in 100-ounce tins, but as all manufacturers' quotations are at present nominal, the change is only interesting as an indicator of the maker's view point. Two big manufacturers brought in 500 cases last week from Java, and some of this may reach the open market, although second hands continue in charge and are very firm in their quotations at $1.35@$1.45 per ounce, with an active demand.

Santonin—A break to $90@$100 from the old price of $110 is due to heavy importations not only to the old agent but also to brokers.

Thymol—Prices continue to rise, and the $7.00 quotation of last week was up to $7.25 Saturday, while Monday many holders were asking $7.50, although $7.25 could be done.

Crude Drugs

Ergot—Holders are beginning to quote above $4.00 with increasing frequency, and as high at $4.25 for the Spanish and $4.40 for the Russian are commonly heard now. The demand is apparently brisk, though there are many shoppers. No supplies are coming through.

Buckthorn—This item is extremely scarce on the spot, and the quotation of 60c@65c is in several quarters purely nominal.

Arnica—These flowers are markedly easier and the drop to 37c@42c has not stimulated buying greatly.

Insect Flowers—Continued buying has stripped the market almost bare of this item, and 44c for the powdered flowers and stems and 65c for the powdered flowers cannot be bettered today. Forward orders find considerable differences of opinion as to future prices.

Aloes—All grades are very active, and in spite of unchanged prices, aloes are being watched by careful buyers.

Asafoetida—Plenty of orders and shortage of stocks are forcing the gum up from $3.60@$3.75 to $3.70@$3.90, while the powdered has gone to $5.25@$5.50.

Tragacanth—Good gum is increasingly scarce, and if $4.50 may still be done, buyers find many holders of spot asking $4.75. Imports last week, which have not, of course, reached the market, were for 21 cases, 142 bags and 86 packages.

Buchu—Short leaves are becoming very scarce in New York, and reports from primary markets are not of a nature to discourage buying despite the advance of 5c a pound to $2.20@$2.30.

Lobelia—An exception to the generally advancing prices of drugs is scored by the 5c decline to 20c@23c.

Senna—Interest continues to center on the Tinnevelly which has been advanced to 16c@24c in sympathy with advances abroad. A lot of 80 bales reached this port from Rotterdam this past week.

Golden Seal Root—Sellers are still firmer in their price ideas, and no quotations are heard under $6.00, while $6.25 is heard in several quarters.

Ipecac—Prices on the Cartagena and Rio varieties are marked up, both now bringing $3.10@$3.20 for the whole with the powdered ranging from $3.30 to $3.60 according to holder and quantity.

Pinkroot—A great scarcity has developed under consistent demand, and the price is up 25c to $1.25@$1.50 per pound.

Sarsaparilla—This root is called for by many buyers, and stocks are dwindling. The Honduras has advanced as high as 70c, though one holder is quoting 66c to the regular trade.

Senega—Great firmness leads some factors to consider a price advance imminent.

Fennel—The German variety is again in the market, one holder having a stock described as choice which he prices at 20c.

Cloves—Heavy buying continues to advance prices, and Zanzibar is selling briskly at 52c@54c, although Amboynas is easier without change in figures.

PROHIBITION AND THE DRUG TRADE

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association, F. E. Holliday, secretary, has issued a bulletin regarding national prohibition, written before President Wilson vetoed the bill and Congress repassed it over his veto. The bulletin says in part:

After nearly six months of consideration, Congress has enacted a comprehensive law providing an enforcement code for the remainder of the period of war time prohibition and for the era of permanent prohibition which will begin January 16, next, pursuant to the 18th amendment to the Constitution. So far as the measure concerns war time prohibition, it becomes effective immediately, but inasmuch as the drug trade is already operating under regulations (T. D. 2788), amended some time ago to meet the requirements of war time prohibition, no changes in the existing practice of interest to our industry will take place. It may be assumed, however, that existing regulations will be revised before the provisions of the new law dealing with constitutional prohibition become effective, although no very radical changes are looked for.

STAMP TAXES ON LIQUOR SALES

Under existing internal revenue laws, persons who qualify as wholesale dealers in distilled spirits, whether for beverage or non-beverage purposes, are required to pay a Federal stamp tax of $100 per year, as wholesale liquor dealers. This tax covers those dealers who sell alcohol in quantities of five gallons or more. A stamp tax of $25 per year as retail liquor dealer is required of those who sell alcohol in quantities of less than five gallons. If a wholesale drug house sells less than five gallons at a time and also five gallons or more, it is necessary to pay both special taxes and keep such records as are required for dealers selling in quantities of five gallons or more.

At a recent auction of senna in London Tinnevelly leaf was ½d per pound higher. Ordinary sound small yellowish Tinnevelly sold at 7d to 7½d, sea-damaged ditto at 6½d to 6¾d, and inferior yellow, at 5½d to 6d. Thirty bales of dark to fair Tinnevelly pods sold without reserve at 3d to 3¼d, and good at 4½d. Five bales of sea-damaged pods realized 4d, and five bales sound went at 4½d, at which further lots were available.

T. J. Parker, 41 West Thirty-sixth Street, Bayonne, N. J., whose death was announced in a recent issue of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, was the head of T. J. Parker, Inc., 92 William Street, New York. He was a former president of The Chemists' Club, and for many years connected with the General Chemical Co.

Samuel G. McCotter, senior member of the drug brokerage firm of S. G. McCotter & Co., 13 Gold street, died last Saturday at his home in Brooklyn. He was 78 years of age and had not been active in the firm for the last seventeen years.

B. P. Snedecor, 50 Church street, has been appointed New York representative of the Vreeland Chemical Manufacturing Company, a New Jersey corporation.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aroma tic Chemicals, Page 38.

STRIKE SHORTAGE ADVANCES PRICES

Big Stocks of Essential Oils Now on Docks—Cloves Go Higher—All Spot Stocks Firmly Held—Synthetic Aromatics Easing Off

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 2c lb.
Oil Cloves, 25c lb.
Oil Cubebs, U.S.P., 25c lb.
Oil Ginger, 35c lb.
Oil, Juniper Berries, 25c lb.
Oil Lavender, spike, 5c lb.
Oil Lemongrass, 10c lb.
Oil Orange, sweet, 10c lb.
Oil Tansy, 25c lb.
Eucalyptol, 20c lb.
Eugenol, $1.50 lb.
Iso-Eugenol, 50c lb.
Safrol, 10c lb.
Thymol, 25c lb.

Declined

Oil Caraway, 25c lb.
Oil Pinus Sylvestris, 50c lb.
Oil Wormseed, 25c lb.
Amyl Salicylate, 25c lb.
Bromostyrol, 50c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	$4.60	$4.60	$5.00	$7.50
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.51	.49	.46	.57
Oil Cloves	3.50	3.25	2.70	3.25
Oil Lavender Flowers	9.25	9.25	7.25	6.00
Oil Lemon	1.15	1.15	1.30	1.80
Oil Peppermint	8.00	7.75	7.75	5.30
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	10.50	10.50	11.00	13.55
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.72	.72	.53	.51
Benzaldehyde, F. F. C.	1.50	1.50	1.50	5.60
Coumarin	7.00	7.00	7.00	30.00
Eucalyptol	1.45	1.30	1.10	1.25
Methyl Salicylate	.60	.60	.35	.90
Vanillin	.78	.78	.67	.93
Thymol	7.40	7.25	6.25	13.50
Menthol	10.00	9.75	7.75	5.75

Almost complete domination of the essential oil situation had been established by the striking stevedores of the New York docks by the beginning of this week. Spot stocks have been dwindling during the past fortnight, and actual clean-outs are reported in an increasing number of items. Naturally, holders of goods in hand are very decided in their ideas about prices, and the tendency of all quotations is upward.

Three leading factors are reported to have in excess of two million dollars worth of essential oils tied up on the docks, which would mean that there are over three millions worth of these goods so held. Arrivals have been particularly large recently, and there are a dozen steamers waiting to unload whose cargoes are of interest to the trade. Notable among these are the Chicago and La Touraine from Havre, the Rita with Spanish oils, the Trantia and the Patria from Mediterranean ports, the Kirin Maru with menthol and peppermint from Japan, and the Matensdyk from Holland. Insurance charges of ½ per cent are piling up on these cargoes and will have to be paid by buyers. This and the accumulated orders combined will act against any great price reductions, provided the strike is settled and the goods get to the market promptly.

Business is good, and most orders are being sent out with numerous omissions and many reductions.

The aromatics are more quiet, and there are decidedly easier tendencies. Buyers may be discounting the depreciation of the German mark, which, as soon as trade is resumed, will mean some breaks in prices, in the whole line of synthetic chemicals.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—The recent firmness eased up somewhat over the week end, doubtless in prospect of more liberal supplies because of considerable arrivals, 150 cases being noted.

Oil Bay—No price changes are recorded, and $4.00 @$4.25 is held more firmly than last week.

Oil Bergamot—The weakness in this oil is passing, in spite of the cable news, because of the increasing scarcity of spot stocks; but prices decidedly lower than the $4.60 now asked are looked for once the strike embargo lifts.

Oil Caraway—A sharp decline is registered this week by holders who are unloading high priced stocks over against the prospect of lower prices to arrive. The price of $5.75@$6.00 can, it is reported, be shaded in some quarters.

Oil Citronella—The Ceylon is up 2c to 50c@52c, and the Java is much stronger, and an advance is forecasted.

Oil Cloves—The advance of last week has been carried steadily upward, and Monday the lowest figure that could be found was $3.50 a pound. The trade has, in a measure, readjusted itself to the sudden advance, which caught some houses very short; but the reports from spice circles are to the effect that higher prices will be marked up for the seeds, and essential oil people are still cautiously protecting regular customers. For less than tin orders several houses are asking—and getting—as high as $4.00.

Oil Cubebs—Most holders of spot stocks have not yet reached the $9.00 figure, but less than $9.75 can hardly be done in view of the increasing scarcity.

Oil Ginger—One big holder has advanced this oil to $7.75@$8.00, but it is still possible to do $7.50 and possibly a little better in large lots.

Oil Juniper Berries—This oil is among those that are practically cleaned out of the spot market, and in one instance the firm, flat price of $8.25 is the quotation of a big factor.

Oil Eucalyptus—The marked scarcity noted last week has become a veritable famine over the week end, and many quotations are now purely nominal at 85c@90c. Shortage of ships is the usual explanation for the shortage, but cables from Australia are not encouraging to buyers who have held off during the rise of the past three weeks.

Oil Lavender—The spike oil continues to advance because of the scarcity here, although cables tell of falling prices on the other side. The price ruling in New York, after the Monday's morning revisions, was $1.30@$1.40.

Oil Lemon—This item continues to attract attention to itself because of its resistance to influences that should make for higher prices. The price holds firm at $1.15@$1.20. Cables from Sicily are still quoting in dollars, not lire, and the figure named is $1.10, which should mean $1.20 here. Shipments continue to arrive—400 cases coming last week—and business is routine because no one can be excited by the firm and higher reports circulated.

Oil Orange—Good demand and depleted stocks are slowly forcing prices up, and another small advance is recorded this week, the current quotation being $2.30 @$2.40 for the W. I. and $3.50@$3.75 for the Italian.

Oil Peppermint—The tight hold of western holders is resulting in a great scarcity here; but it is believed in many quarters that this game is being overplayed. London is refusing to buy at the prices asked, and purchasers are now leaving the New York market. The arrival of 191 cases from London this week is said to contain several shipments of American goods returned here. Quotations are unchanged at $7.75@$8.00, but very little business is being done at what the trade considers a fancy price.

Oil Sassafras—The scarcity of both natural and artificial has continued now for three weeks; but prices remain fixed at $1.80@$2.00 and 70c@75c respectively. This is largely because the active inquiry noted early last week eased up Friday and Saturday and has not come forward again over the week end.

Oil Wormwood—The sharp advance of wormwood last week has been followed up this, and it is doubtful if better than $8.00 a pound can be done for this item which sold as low as $4.50 two weeks ago. Distillers are evidently planning to get their share of this rise, and country quotations for delivery as $9.00@$10.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate—The price has been reduced to $2.00 @$2.25, owing to better supplies from American manufacturers.

Benzyl Benzoate—One sales agent handling this item has announced the new price of $5.50 a pound.

Eucalyptol—In sympathy with the higher price of the essential oil an advance of 15c to $1.40@$1.50 is made.

Eugenol—The sharp advance in cloves advanced the oil of cloves, and this advance has reached this item this week, the new quotation now being $5.25@$5.50, against the old figures of $3.75@$4.00. Eugenol is also naturally higher at $9.00@$9.50.

Safrol—One manufacturer is still supplying limited quantities to his own customers in consuming industries at 85c@90c, but dealers report that available stocks are practically off the open market.

Vanillin—No price changes have yet been made, but the advance in eugenol should have its effect and the spot stocks are small. One manufacturer recently refused a very large contract for future delivery, and there is a tendency to await developments from Germany, a situation that is also very evident in the case of coumarin, which is firm and quiet, with buying orders restricted to the limit.

HEAVY SLAUGHTER OF DEER FOR MUSK

China is said to be the chief exporter of musk to the world's market, and that being so it is safe to say that the largest proportion comes out by way of Tachienlu, says "The Perfumery and Essential Oil Record." The number of deer killed every year to supply the musk market is enormous. From three years upward the male deer produces well (the female does not yield musk), and the quantity of musk found in the pod increases with each year of its life. Deer between the age of three and seven are the hunter's objective. These bear small and medium-sized pods. Deer above the age of seven are scarce, the conditions of forest life not being conducive to such longevity! Occasionally older deer are caught, and yield pods of musk from one to two ounces in weight.

In the ordinary way, 22 pods of musk are required to make a catty. The pods vary in size and weight, but when large and small are mixed together, the average working out at 22 to the catty. On this basis the death of at least 22 male musk deer must be encompassed to place one catty of musk on the market.

MAKING LIQUID STORAX HERE

Storax, occurring in the mountains of Honduras, was formerly shipped in good quantity to Europe, but the oleo-resin of *Liquidambar orientale,* from Asia Minor, has for some time formed the chief source of supply for the world.

The war curtailed the supply of the Asiatic product, and the United States Forest Products Laboratory this season undertook some co-operative experiments to develop methods of gathering sweet gum or American storax. Although the yield of gum from each tree is not large, a price of $2 or more a pound has made its collection attractive to many individual operators, and a considerable quantity has been put on the market.

The laboratory experiments will be completed in November, and it is hoped that they will provide some cost data which will indicate to what extent American storax can profitably compete with the Asiatic product when normal conditions return. It may be that for some purposes it will continue to be employed. The following analysis of an average sample is available from the laboratory of Fritzsche Bros., Inc., through F. E. Watermeyer: Incineration residue, traces only; purified balsam, 85 per cent; saponification number of purified balsam, 179; acid number, 41.

MIGHT RAISE LAVENDER IN THE SOUTH

Discussing the question of cultivation of essential oil bearing plants in the United States, P. H. Todd, of Kalamazoo, says there are localities in the Carolinas and other parts of the United States where lavender could be grown with no climatic difficulty. Rosemary oil, he added, could probably be grown with excellent success in Florida. Although geranium oil could not be successfully raised in the Northern States, the Southern States and California undoubtedly furnish favorable opportunities for its production. Like geranium and rosemary, neroli probably could be produced with equal ease, as far as climatic and soil conditions are concerned, in the Southeastern States. The climate of California appears to be well suited to the production of orris root and oil.

CITRONELLA OIL EXPORTS FROM CEYLON

The report of the Director of Agriculture in Ceylon for 1918 shows that citronella lands in the Southern Province continue to be planted with rubber. The exports of citronella oil amounted to 1,048,202 pounds, as against 1,211,197 pounds in 1917. The exports to the United States fell considerably, owing to the scarcity of freight and to competition with Java oil. The exports to India, China, Japan, Egypt and Australia increased. Prices are regarded in the island as having been low, except during March and December. The export of cinnamon, quills and chips showed a marked increase during the year. Some inquiries were received for good bark oil, but this could not be supplied.

The Commission of Internal Commerce of the National Economic Congress of Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, has taken a firm stand against the illegal use of trade marks. In Latin-American countries generally, as well as in Argentina, property rights in trade marks are acquired under statute alone, and only upon complying with the provisions of such statutes. As has been pointed out time and again by American consular agents in these countries, in order to acquire the exclusive right to use a trade mark, it is necessary to register it. If the owner of the trade mark does not register it any other person may do so, thereby acquiring the exclusive right to the trade mark, notwithstanding the fact that the real owner may have used the mark for a number of years.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 38 and 40.

CONTRACTS FOR 1920 HELD UP

Chemical Manufacturers Unwilling to Name Prices While Labor Conditions are Uncertain—Many Products Scarce and Held for Higher Prices—Acids Firm

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Ammonium Sulph., 15c per 100 lbs. Carbonate of Potash, U.S.P., 10c lb.
Bleaching Powder, 25c per 100 lbs.
Copperas, 10c lb.
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p.c., 2c lb.
Bichromate of Potash, 1c lb.

Declined

Yellow Prussiate of Potash, 4c lb.

Trend of the Market

		Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial	lb.	$.12¼	$.12¼	$.14	$.19½
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.	ton	20.00	20.00	18.00	28.00
Bleaching Powder	100 lbs.	2.50	2.25	2.00	2.75
Copper Sulphate	100 lbs.	8.25	8.40	9.00	9.50
Potash, Caustic	lb.	.30	.27	.28	.74
Saltpeter, gran.	lb.	.13¼	.13¼	.13¾	.27
Soda Ash, 56 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.30	3.30	3.30	4.30
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.27	.26	.24	.45

While trading has not developed to very large proportions in the heavy chemical field during the week, the undertone of the market is firm owing to the acute shortage on many important items as well as the numerous inquiries. Congested wharfage conditions and labor difficulties are reflected in the market. Many chemicals are in such strong request from consuming interests that holders are prompted to "bull" the market, and prices are higher for material that is available for prompt shipment. Many large buyers are in the market for 1920 contracts, but in most cases producers are not in a position to state any specific price at this period, owing to the uncertainty of present conditions. Contracts have been closed for 1920 where buyers in many cases doubled their requirements for next year over 1919. This is especially true of certain acids.

The alum situation shows considerably more strength and there is a slight scarcity, which promotes a firmer view among holders. Aluminum sulphate has strengthened materially and is firm. Very little ammonia water is reaching the open market, and prices on spot goods for car lots reflect the acute shortage under which the market is laboring. Muriate lump is holding its firm position, due to lack of spot supplies. Numerous inquiries and the sold-up condition of producers on ammonia sulphate have caused an advance in the present market which may hold for later deliveries. There is practically no material available for Pacific Coast shipment. Bleaching powder is higher and in short supply. Copperas has been advanced, and the steel strike is affecting the supply. Copper sulphate is easier, and little business is passing for export; home trade is just about on an average. Fluorspar is tending to higher levels and is decidedly strong.

Potash salts are considerably firmer, and advances have been noted. U. S. P. carbonate is in strong request and is higher. Bichromate is in short supply. Caustic potash is under heavy buying and has reached higher levels. Both grades of permanganate are practically off the market. Prussiates and bicarbonate are slightly easier.

Sodium salts are all in strong request, and many are limited in supply. Caustic is very firm, and second hands are higher in price. Soda ash has failed to show any further degree of firmness. Bichromate is in strong call for 1920 business. Nitrite is higher on later delivery from abroad. Sulphide is scarce.

Acids continue to hold firm. Muriatic and sulphuric are in good request, with prompt offerings restricted. Nitric is moving in better volumes. Hydrofluoric is strong at the recent advance.

Acid, Acetic—A firmer feeling was in evidence throughout the week on glacial, owing to the limited supplies and the strong request from consumers. In quarters where the holder has little to dispose of, quotations are in the neighborhood of 12c, barrels extra. However, this price can be shaded to 11¼c in other directions. All percentages are strong and in good demand on the basis of $2.75 for the 28 p. c.

Acid, Muriatic—One or two holders appear to control the market, due to the fact that the majority of producers are sold up. Although the available supply for spot shipment is light, selling competition is lowering the market to such an extent that firm bids are able to command $1.65 for the 20-degree material in carboys. However, $2 is still named among factors. The absorption continues heavy with plant production running to full capacity.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—This acid is scarce and under good buying pressure. Quotations are strong at the advanced level of 8c@9c for the 30 p. c.; 11c@12c for the 48 p. c., and 12c for the 52 p. c.

Acid, Nitric—Absorption by large consumers has developed to broader proportions. The supply, while sufficient for present needs, is none too adequate, and in view of the strong undertone of the market, offerings are firmer with prices strong at 7½c@7¾c for the 42-degree in carboys.

Acid, Sulphuric—Offerings for prompt shipment are very scarce, and the market continues under an acute shortage. Although producers have increased their output, they are still pushed to meet contract requirements. Export business is being turned down owing to the scarcity of supplies. Quotations are decidedly firm at $13.50@$15.00 for the 60-degree in tank cars.; $19@$21 for 66-degree, and $22@$25 for oleum. The above prices are on tank cars f. o. b. seller's works.

Alums—Holders are "bullish" in regard to prices, owing to the strength of the market. A 3¾c price on the ammonium lump is a thing of the past and 4c is the present quotation. The ground and powdered have both strengthened materially with offerings restricted at 4⅛c@4¼c for the former and 4¼c@4½c for the latter. Buyers are very active, and inquiries are numerous. U. S. P. potash lump has failed to change at 4¾c, ex warehouse New York.

Aluminum Sulphate—A stronger tone is in evidence both for the commercial and the iron-free. Quotations below $1.75 on the commercial are limited and $2.75 on the high grade. Stocks are ample and in good request.

Aqua Ammonia—Very little material is reaching the open market, due to the stringency of supplies. Inquiries for 1920 business are coming through, but producers are not able to quote at present because of the uncertainty of conditions. One carload was offered

during the week at 7¾c for the 26-degree, Philadelphia.

Ammonium Sulphate—The shortage is very pronounced in the present market. Very little material is available for either prompt or November-December delivery. The best offering recorded during the week was on 200 tons held at 5c f. a. s. Baltimore for early November delivery. Inquiries for early 1920 delivery on the West Coast are being turned down because of the sold-up market in the West.

Ammonium Muriate—The lump material continues scarce and firm on spot, owing to the difficulty in releasing goods at the docks. About 24½c@25c stands for the cask, and less quantities up to 28c. White granulated is going strong at 12c, and the gray material at 13c.

Bleaching Powder—This market retains its firm position with supplies light in the hands of the producers, who are the controlling factors. In directions, supplies are held at $2.50 for domestic business.

Copper Sulphate—Very little export business is being placed, and domestic requirements are about on an average. Standard brands are held at 8½c for the 99 p. c. in car lots, and 8⅝c for the small crystals. Shading is possible on firm business, and it is reported that 8c is being done in quarters.

Caustic Potash—With offerings restricted, the spot price on the 88-92 material is higher at 30c, and higher according to holder.

Potassium Bichromate—About 27c is asked for spot goods which are in greater demand than the present supply warrants.

Potassium Carbonate—The U. S. P. material has been advanced to 60c, with goods to arrive quoted at 65c. The demand is heavy, and a scarcity prevails, The demand for 80-85 p. c. material is intermittent.

Permanganate of Potash—Both the commercial and the U. S. P. are practically off the market for prompt delivery. The latest sales recorded were closed at 52c for the commercial and 57c for the U. S. P.

Prussiate of Potash—Yellow suffered a decline and is now held at 40c for quantities on domestic stocks. The best price heard on the red was $1.05, and very little material is available for prompt shipment.

Bicarbonate of Potash—U. S. P. material is slightly easier for prompt shipment. Six hundred pound lots are held at 21c and less lots at 22c.

Soda Ash—Domestic business is transacted at $2.00 @$2.25 per hundred pounds, depending upon the holder. There were offerings in the market at $1.95, but it is doubtful if this figure can be obtained at the present time. The demand while fair is not in keeping with the supply. The export price holds at $1.90 in barrels, less the regular per cent.

Caustic Soda—A very firm market is in evidence, with many producers reporting a sold-up condition. Shrewd buyers are following the market closely in the endeavor to pick up an odd lot at a good figure for export. These lots are infrequent, and most buyers are forced to pay the export price of $3.50 less 5 per cent f. a. s. New York. The volume of inquiries for domestic deliveries is large, and prices are firmly maintained at $3.48, seller's works.

Sodium Bichromate—The best offering reported during the week was confined to a 10-ton odd lot which was held at 12c per pound. The present market is stronger among second hands and with producers who are not inclined to quote under 13c. Inquiries for 1920 business are large, and considerable strength is in evidence at 10½c on contract.

GERMAN POTASH NOW ARRIVING AT THE RATE OF 10,000 TONS MONTHLY

American Ships Call at Hamburg For Return Cargoes —Shipping Board Arranges for Raw Products of Leading European Countries Wanted in the United States—Potash Shipped to Southern Ports

Seventy thousand tons of potash will be shipped to the United States by Germany during the next six months, according to a statement issued by the U. S. Shipping Board. The potash will form a return cargo for American ships calling at Hamburg and will be brought to Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk and Wilmington (N. C.). About 10,000 tons a month will be available. Tarleton Winchester, chief of the Special Service Department of the Shipping Board, who made the arrangement, said:

"More than half of the Shipping Board vessels returning to the United States from Europe are bringing in some cargo. We are endeavoring to assist the new countries that are struggling to get on their feet by moving their cargoes of goods, which can be sold in other countries. For instance, our ships which went to Finland with foodstuffs carried about 40 boatloads of pit props from Finland to Cardiff. The Shipping Board got pretty good freight rates for this business, and, while we did not care particularly about this freight, as it might have been carried by British ships, it assisted Finland in an economic way.

"Realizing that the countries of Europe—especially the smaller ones—must sell their goods abroad if they are to gain stability, we are endeavoring to find markets for their products in the United States. Of course, we work with the operators in every case. From the Scandinavian countries we are shipping wood pulp to Baltimore and Philadelphia. I suppose ten cargoes have been moved to American ports already. We expect to move some of the Narvik iron ore soon.

"From the Mediterranean, we have been booking return cargoes of fruit—onions from Valencia, lemons from Palermo and grapes from Almeria. Quite a bit of cork has been booked from Spain. From Turkey there have been several cargoes of tobacco, and some tonnage of manganese iron, furs and skins.

"These facts may give some indication of the progress that is being made in securing return cargoes. The outlook is very encouraging."

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA SHORTAGE

The shortage of sulphate of ammonia is becoming serious. Coming principally from the coke industry, the supply is automatically curtailed by the steel strike. The export as well as the domestic demand for this material is enormous. The foreign demand increased greatly during the labor unrest in England, and taxed the American output to the limit. This will temporarily cause a bullish market which will re-adjust itself, providing American labor difficulties are settled in the near future.

Charles A. Anderson & Co., in their weekly market report say: "The spirit of general unrest permeates all fields of endeavor and, of course, the chemical industry is not immune to the effects of this condition. Despite these disturbing elements, however, there is a marked undercurrent of strength in the chemical and drug market, and while the tying up of imports and exports is of itself a serious drawback to trade, good size orders for foreign account are entering the market for such items as caustic soda, formaldehyde, bichromate of soda, etc."

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Colors, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 40 and 42.

OUTPUT OF BENZOL INCREASED

Material Absorbed on Contract, Very Little Reaching the Open Market—Logwood and Hematine Higher —Color Market Active — Intermediates in Good Demand

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Benzidine Base, 10c lb. Logwood Extract, 1c lb.
Hematine Extract, 8c lb. Phthalic Anhydride, 15c lb.

Declined

No Declines

Trend of the Market

		Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzol, C.P.	gal.	$.31	$.27½	$.25	$.24
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.06	.06	.06	.09
Phenol	lb.	.12	.12	.14	.44
Xylol, pure	gal.	.40	.40	.40	.45
Toluol, pure	gal.	.26	.26	.24	1.50
Aniline Oil	lb.	*.35½	.34	.25	.28
Benzaldehyde	lb.	.65	.65	.65	3.75
Betanaphthol, dist.	lb.	.50	.45	.45	.65
Paranitraniline	lb.	1.00	.95	.95	1.70
o-Toluidine	lb.	.25	.25	.35	1.00

*Nominal

Intermediates were under good inquiry throughout the week, especially stocks in the open market. Many of the intermediates which have been off the spot market for some time are slightly easier, and most of the buying interest was centered on these items. Lack of supplies for prompt delivery is still in evidence, consequently trading is retarded to a certain extent. Spot buying on H acid was strong. Inquiries on sulphanilic acid were for large quantities. Aniline oil is limited to isolated lots which are held at wide divergences in price, depending upon the holder.

Consumers are feeling out conditions for 1920 business, and difficulty is experienced in obtaining firm offers. Aniline salt is unchanged. Benzidine base has stiffened up, and prices are higher. The demand for gammic acid was very spirited, both for local and foreign consumption. The continued exportation of alphanaphthylamine is prompting firmer views as to prices. Paranitraniline and paratoluidine are moving rapidly on spot business. The position of paratoluidine is slightly easier for immediate delivery in small lots. Phthalic anhydride has reached its former level, owing to the fact that selling competition is less intense.

The output of benzol has increased, but very little material is reaching the open market, the output being absorbed on contract business. There is no definite price on spot stocks as holders views vary considerably. Cresylic is a trifle steadier. Naphthalene is selling freely. Phenol is unchanged for domestic business, and inquiries for foreign shipments are large, with export material in short supply. Toluol is steady, with stocks slightly easier for domestic delivery.

Logwood and hematine have both advanced and are firm at new levels. Annatto, cochineal and fustic are inactive. Cutch and cudbear are scarce. The spot market on archil is bare and very little material is coming through. Shellac is in sufficient supply and steady demand. Turpentine is firm, owing to difficulty in securing supplies on the docks.

The color market continues a center of activity for both domestic and imported goods. Many important types are scarce and under strong request. The demand for certain American colors is greater than the supply. Victoria Blue B is very strong, as well as the base. Auramine single and double O are in scant supply.

Intermediates

H-Acid—Spot buying was very active throughout the week, especially for domestic consumption. Offerings are somewhat freer with prices unchanged at $1.50 @$1.60, depending upon quantity.

Sulphanilic Aiid—The market is under heavy inquiry, which gives a firmer tone to prices at 25c for the crude and 35c for the refined.

Aniline Oil—Very little material is coming through except on contract. Spot offerings are limited and are held at nominal prices, ranging from 31c@35c, according to holder and location of goods. Buyers are experiencing difficulty in securing quotations for either November or December business, owing to the sold-up condition of producers.

Aniline Salt—The market is still high, and supplies are extremely scarce on the open market. Quotations are 34c on contract and 36c for available material in the hands of manufacturers.

Benzidine Base—Supplies on the spot market are dwindling, and offerings are firming up. The market is under good buying pressure, both from domestic and foreign buyers. Quotations are higher at $1.10 per pound.

Dinitrobenzol—Although 22c is quoted on large business in certain quarters, good buying pressure is reported at 27c a pound. Producers are showing much confidence in the market at the 27c level.

Dimethylaniline—There is practically no material available on spot, and because of the tight position of supplies export business is being turned down. Small quantities are held at 59c@59½c for later shipment, with the contract price unchanged at 56c.

Gammic Acid—Heavy buying has featured the market for both domestic and export consumption. Supplies are holding steady at $2.50 per pound.

Betanaphthol—Supplies of the technical continue very scarce. Quotations are largely nominal, with export business restricted at 45c@50c per pound.

Alphanaphthylamine—The continued exportation of this product is promoting firmer views in regard to price. Large tonnages are going abroad and heavy inquiries continue. Quotations are firmer at 32c@34c a pound.

Betanaphthylamine—Offerings are considerably easier at $1.50 for the sublimed and 90c for the technical.

Paranitraniline—Domestic business is very active. Inquiries from the Orient are for large quantities. The market is very strong at $1.00 for large lots and less quantities up to $1.10 per pound.

Paraphenylenediamine—Selling competition is causing offerings at lower prices. The export demand is strong. Quotations are close to $2.50 to $2.75 per pound according to quantity.

Phthalic Anhydride—With selling competition less intense, holders have advanced prices to previous

levels of 90c per pound. Some dealers are without supplies and offerings are restricted.

Orthotoluidine—The domestic situation is considerably more active at former levels of 25c per pound.

Paratoluidine—Spot buying featured the market during the interval. Stocks are slightly easier for prompt shipment at $1.75 per pound.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—While the output is increasing, practically no material is reaching the open market. Owing to the constant demand, holders who have small lots are receiving fabulous prices for their goods. Although the contract figures are unchanged, 100 p. c. material is held at 37c in drums rolling from the west.

Cresylic Acid—Dark 95 p. c. material is held at 72c @75c; straw color, 97-98 p. c., at 78c@80c; 50 p. c. at 65c in barrels, 60c in drums; and the 25 p. c. at 45c in barrels and 40c in drums. The absorption is steady but not particularly large.

Naphthalene—Both the ball and prime flake are selling freely at 8c in car lots for the ball, and 6c for flake.

Phenol—There is a very active inquiry for export goods with the supply limited, especially for spot shipment. Quotations on 10-20 ton lots rolling from the west are 16½c f. a. s. New York. Domestic business continues in large proportions at 12c from direct sources and up to 15c among second hands.

Toluol—The material on spot is still limited, the greater part being sold for domestic requirements. There are large export inquiries, but results are restricted because of the difficulty in securing the goods. The prevailing quotation is 25c for car lots.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Annatto—No revival of buying interest was reported during the week. Stocks of both types continue heavy, with buying at a standstill. Quotations, which have a tendency to weaken, are 5c@7½c for the seed and 32c for the fine.

Archil—There is an acute shortage and heavy buying pressure. Lack of shipping facilities is retarding arrivals from primary points. The fact that shipments are sold ahead is expected to maintain the stringency in the spot market for some time. Prices are nominal at 17c@20c for the double; 19c for the triple, and 25c for the concentrated.

Cochineal—Various grades continue in light call and very heavy supply. Present quotations are 62c@74c on the several grades and are not very firm.

Cutch—Trading has developed to large proportions, and stocks in the open market are firm, owing to the fact that there is very little material to be had. Rangoon is held at 16c@18c; liquid at 12c@14c, and the tablet at 14c@15c.

Cudbear—Both the supply and the demand are light at 21c@24c.

Fustic—The fustic market is very dull on both the sticks and the extract, and trading is at a standstill.

Hematine—Both the 51-degree extract and the 100 p. c. crystals have advanced 1c a pound, because of the rapid buying of late. A 12c price is now named on the extract and 27c on the crystals.

Logwood—A shortage is in evidence in the extract market which has advanced 1c on the various grades. Solid material is now held at 19c; crystals at 22c, and the Twaddle at 11c. Sticks and chips are much firmer, owing to the higher costs at primary points and the increase in freight rates.

Miscellaneous

Shellac—Arrivals are heavy from primary points and the demand is good. T.N. is holding steady at unchanged levels of $1.00@$1.10 per pound.

12,000 SHAREHOLDERS IN BRITISH DYES

The statutory report of British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., states that in addition to the shares allotted to the amalgamating companies, there have been issued for cash 850,000 preference shares and 850,000 preferred ordinary shares (registered in the names of the nominees of the Government). Receipts amount to £3,679,186, and disbursements include £125,000 underwriting commission and £1,710,125 paid to the amalgamating companies to enable them to discharge outstanding liabilities, etc., leaving a balance of £1,837,497.

At the statutory meeting held at London on August 26, Sir Henry Birchenough, who presided, said that 3,276,000 shares, or approximately two-thirds of the total issue, had been applied for by the public. There were now about 12,000 shareholders on the register. The item of £225,000 for preliminary expenses was largely made up of registration fees and stamp duty (£130,000), and brokerage (£60,000); the underwriting commission was 2½ per cent. There was every reason to believe that with the loyal co-operation of the textile industry, the corporation would be able to satisfy the requirements of consumers throughout the Empire, more particularly in India, and make a successful fight against German competition in China and other markets.

Lord Moulton stated that small quantities of dyes were being imported from Switzerland. The board had no positive knowledge, but believed that no German dyes were coming into England by way of America.

NEW YORK FIRM WANTS GERMAN DYES

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Oct. 21.—New York Congressmen are receiving letters from Bernhard Ulmann & Company, Inc., of New York, urging them to lend whatever aid is possible in securing the prompt adoption by both Houses of Congress of the dyestuff protection measure.

"We urge upon you, as your constituents employing a large number of people in the making and marketing of worsted, cotton and artificial silk yarns and other textile manufactures, the necessity of immediate action upon this measure in the event of its being referred back to the House for further action, in order to help relieve the extremely serious handicap to our business and to textile manufacturers generally, due to lack of such German dyes or necessary crudes and intermediates as, up to now, have not been duplicated in this country and which it seems that the American manufacturers cannot produce in commercial quantities.

"We want to say that we are opposed to any licensing arrangement, particularly to vesting the licensing power in the Tariff Commission, and if a system of import permits must be provided for, we would much prefer to see this power placed in the hands of a committee constituted on the lines of the Dye Licensing Commission provided for by Section 503 (b) of the present bill prior to its final amendment by the House."

TIN PRICES MAY DECLINE

There is a large supply of tin waiting to be moved from the waterfront. The tie-up in shipping has created an artificially strong tone, but as soon as the movement starts it is expected that the price will drop more than a cent a pound. Available spot in store, 55½c; on docks, 55c, and on board ship, 54½c per pound. Shipments due to arrive from both London and the East were quoted at 54¼c per pound.

London prices last week showed gains and losses on succeeding days, the prices at the close being: Standard spot, £273 10s; futures, £274 10s; Straits, spot, £273 15s, and Eastern c. i. f. London, £287 10s.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Page 42; Tallow, Greases, etc., Page 43.

LINSEED OIL FIRM IN FIRST HANDS

Coconut and Soya Bean Oils Unsettled—Red Oil Firmer and in Strong Export Demand—Slight Decline in Menhaden

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast, 1c. lb.
New York, bbls., ¾c lb.

Declined

Linseed, January Delivery, 9c lb.
Menhaden, Light, Yellow and White, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	$1.15	$1.15	$1.15	$1.55
Degras, Amer. bbls.	.07½	.07	.07½	.24
Lard, No. 1	1.35	1.35	1.45	1.50
Menhaden, South, crd*	85	1.07	1.15	1.20
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.	2.25	2.25	2.25	3.19
Red Oil, Crude	.17	.17	.19	.17½
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.30	.30	.31	.25
Coconut, Ceylon, dom. bbls.	.18	.18	.19	.17½
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.19	.16½	.17½	.17½
Linseed cars, bbls.	1.72	1.72	2.22	1.57
Olive, denatured	2.50	2.50	2.50	4.50
Peanut, refined	.25	.25	.27	.22½
Soya Bean, bbls.	.17¾	.17¼	.19	.18

*F. O. B. Mills

Oil prices are firm with first hands who report business quiet and orders limited. Second hands are making offerings at lower figures. While declines have been noted during the interval, the tendency of the market is firm. As soon as the consuming demand broadens, higher levels will, without doubt, result as the supply of many of the oils is not large. Owing to the uncertainty of business conditions many of the large consumers of oils are reluctant to increase their stocks any more than present requirements warrant.

Linseed oil is quoted lower for January delivery but remains firm in the present market. Coconut is decidedly strong and in an unsettled state; also soya bean and other Oriental oils. Red oil is firmer and in strong export demand. Newfoundland cod continues scarce. A temporary decline was noted in menhaden.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—October, November and December delivery oil is held at $1.72 for car lots, $1.75 for lesser quantities in 5 or more barrel lots and $1.78 for single barrels. However, 1920 business is now named at $1.52 per gallon, which is a decline of 9c over the former price on January forward deliveries. While the demand for the oil in the present market is not exceptionally strong, present price levels are firm, owing to the scarcity of goods for spot delivery. In Duluth, the market was a shade easier at the close, cash seed having declined 2c. The wide divergence between the present and distant prices is due to the fact that both oil and seed are scarce, but with contracts out of the way and as British crushers are likely to invade the domestic market, the decline is believed to be warranted.

Coconut Oil—Although buying has not developed to large proportions, holders still have bullish ideas in regard to prices which are very firm because of the light supplies for prompt shipment. For domestic Ceylon in barrels, 18½c is named as the inside figure among first holders. For tanks the old price of 17c is very difficult to obtain, and leading dealers are not inclined to quote under 17¾c@18c; Cochin in barrels is held at 19½c@20c and the tanks at $19. Manila oil is decidedly firmer at 17¼c@17½c.

Cottonseed Oil—Owing to the difficulty of moving goods because of the longshoremen's strike which has tied up facilities, trading in October option is practically at a standstill. Spot goods are firming up and are scarce, especially prime yellow which is practically off the spot market at 22c. Winter yellow is normal at 23¾c@25c, and crude oil in tanks at mills is held at 19c @19½c.

Olive Oil—The demand is routine with supplies adequate to fulfil requirements. The denatured oil holds strong at $2.50 a gallon, although this figure can be shaded in certain quarters. Edible Spanish continues extremely scarce, and it is very difficult to do better than $3.15 a pound. Foots are holding at 18c@19c.

Peanut Oil—A stronger movement is reported, with refined oil quoted at 24½c@25c. Domestic crude at mills is quoted at 22c. Oriental oil in tanks on the Coast is held at slightly higher levels.

Soya Bean—Owing to the stronger movement of late, prices have advanced to 16½c among the majority of holders. However, this figure can be lowered in directions where stocks were bought in at a low price. On the Coast, sellers are now naming 16¼c @16½c for tanks and spot goods. In New York, barrels are holding at 17¾c@18½c.

Animal and Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Newfoundland oil is extremely scarce, and the outlook is far from promising because of the lack of supplies. The demand is spirited at $1.15 a gallon. Domestic prime is unchanged at $1.10@$1.15, and Norwegian is held at $130 a barrel.

Degras—The market is steady with actual transactions limited. American oil is held at 7c@7½c; English at 8c@8½c, and Neutral at 14c@18c.

Lard Oil—Prime oil is unchanged at $1.80@$1.85 per gallon. The off prime is named at $1.70; extra No. 1 at $1.45; regular No. 1 at $1.35, and No. 2 at $1.25. Prices continue stationary with the demand confined largely to limited lots.

Stearic Acid—The market is under steady buying pressure at 27½c for the single pressed; 28½c for the double, and 30c@31c for the triple.

Menhaden Oil—Yellow bleached suffered a decline and is now quoted at $1.22. Light strain holds at $1.20 @$1.24, and white winter bleached at $1.24. Northern crude is practically off the market as far as producers are concerned, but refiners have limited stocks. The demand for other grades has been fair, but the supply is more than adequate. Without doubt the decline is more or less temporary, due to the fact that Southern producers are about to decide on Nov. 15-20 as the terminating fishing dates. As stocks are not particularly heavy and future supplies are likely to be limited, an increase in demand will strengthen the market. Northern crude is being sold in the present market at 90c and Southern crude at 85c per gallon.

HULL OIL EXPORTS AND PRICES

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Hull, England, Oct. 10.—The exports of Hull oil are as follows: Linseed oil—to France, 7 tons; Holland, 100 tons; Italy, 48 tons; Russia, 60 tons; Sweden, 47 tons; Turkey, 19 tons; total, 281 tons. Cottonseed oil —to Holland, 491 tons.

Soya bean oil, nil. Prices of oilseeds have continued to drop, the demand being small and re-sellers anxious to clear.

Cotton oil remains quiet with quotations only just maintained at the recent fall, crude Egyptian being quoted 95s and crude Bombay 85s, with refined edible at 104s ex mill.

The makers' quotations for castor oil remain unchanged—pharmaceutical, 99s; first pressure, 96s; second pressure, 94s, naked, ex mill.

Crude rapeseed oil nominally 94s for brown East Indian, and 93s for Jamba. Soya bean oil (extracted) quoted 85s naked ex mill.

Imports of oilseeds continue to arrive in substantial quantities. The price of linseed oil continues to drop, this being due to a good deal of re-selling of linseed oil on the Continent and the lower values of seed.

PHILIPPINES SHORT OF COPRA

The oil mills of the Philippines are now consuming practically all the copra of domestic production, and their growing demand is as yet scarcely satisfied. Consequently, exports have dwindled to nearly nothing. Price is the one factor which may dislocate the present tendencies. Copra is now selling at 267 pesos per ton, as compared with 188 pesos per ton a year ago. For the present this has curtailed the operations of the less efficient mills and even resulted in a small increase in exports, mainly to England.

Stocks on hand in Manila July 15 were about 1,000,000 piculs (133⅓ pounds per picul), selling at 21 to 22.50 pesos per picul for current and 26.50 pesos for bodega. There was shipment of 585 tons in June and two vessels were loading in the middle of July, but exportation is being held up by the lack of tonnage to England, and there are no sales to the States at the price offered, 25 pesos per picul.

The crop of the present year will be somewhat smaller than in 1918, but a large crop is due in 1920. Copra in the Celebes is selling for 28 pesos per picul, which price prohibits importation to the Philippines.

MANILA STOCKS OF COCONUT OIL

On July 15 stocks of coconut oil in Manila were approximately 18,000 tons, with 10,000 tons in the provinces. Shipments in July amounted to about 25,000 tons with 15,000 consigned to England. The current year will doubtless surpass 1918 both in the quantity and value of oil exported. After nominal shipments in February, March and April, the exportation in June was almost as large as in January of this year, in which month more than 20,000 tons were exported, the largest amount for any month in the history of the industry.

The National Drug and Chemical Alliance has sent to the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, House of Representatives, Washington, a protest against the Steenerson bill now pending in Congress. It is claimed that the bill is so broad that it would prevent the sale of many proprietary preparations other than those for venereal diseases and would inflict hardship on the drug trade.

TURKEY'S PRODUCTION OF OLIVE OIL

Quality so Poor it is Used Only for Soap Making—Output is 70,000 to 80,000 Tons and 8,000 Tons are Exported—Sesame Next in Importance

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 27—A report on the olive oil industry of Turkey has been prepared by the research division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Olive oil is produced chiefly in three well-defined regions: On the south coast of the Sea of Marmora (Gulf of Ismid, Mudania); on the west coast of Asia Minor from the Gulf of Edremid to a point south of Smyrna; and in the vilayet or district of Beirut in Syria.

There are no less than 68 oil factories on the Gulf of Edremid alone, although most of them are rather primitive establishments, with but one to five open hydraulic presses each. In addition, there are in that region 79 small oil mills without mechanical power, each with one or two screw presses. In the Kasa Mudania, where olives are grown chiefly for food and only the windfalls are pressed for oil, there were still 45 oil mills three years ago (now only 29), beside 3 factories with hydraulic presses in Mudania and vicinity. Syria, according to Ruppin's estimates, possesses between 600 and 800 presses, and employs between 6,000 and 10,000 persons in the oil industry.

The oil produced is generally of one sort as to quality and is comparatively of little value, owing to poor methods of harvesting and warehousing the olives; the Syrian oil, in particular, can hardly be used for any other purpose than soap making. The larger factories produce oil of different grades, but no oil is produced anywhere that would compare with the French virgin oil of Marseilles.

The pressed cakes are simply burnt, as a rule; only a small part is used a second time for the extraction of oil with bisulphide of carbon, and yet the extracting mills obtain a part of their raw materials from abroad. This uneconomical policy is the direct result of the wretched transportation conditions in Turkey. There are 10 modern mills for the extraction of oil in Turkey—5 on the west coast and 5 in Syria. At the present, however, none of them is in operation. The production of olive oil in Turkey aggregates between 70,000 and 80,000 tons, according to official statistics, and the exports are about 7,000 tons per year.

Sesame is second in importance among the oil seeds and fruits, but it is hardly ever pressed for oil. The official statistics of agriculture show a production of 45,000 tons of sesame and only 800 tons of sesamum oil.

In Smyrna there are two very modern factories, owned by Englishmen, which manufacture valonia extract (by steaming, with the aid of roller driers). Their production in peace times was about 3,000 tons of so-called crystallized, ground, and liquid extract. An English factory in Soke, south of Smyrna, manufacturers extract of licorice. In an establishment of the American Tobacco Co. at Alexandretta the licorice roots are simply cut and pressed into bales.

Large deposits of astracanit have been discovered near Muskiki Lake at Kaskakee Springs in the Prince Albert branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The extent of the deposits is estimated at 9,000,000 tons, from which Glaubers salts, Epsom salts, bromide, common salt and magnesia will be obtained. The first by-product is extensively used in paper making and a market for it stands ready in the paper mills of British Columbia. A deposit of mineral pigment also has been found which may be used in the manufacture of paint.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 43 and 44.

CAMPHOR CONTINUES TO ADVANCE

London Market Higher on Menthol, Peppermint Oil, Sennas, Sodium Bromide, Cape Aloes—Prices Lower for Castor Oil, Mercurials and Cacao Butter—Aspirin, Ipecac and Shellac Easier

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Oct. 28.—The volume of trade for the week has been fair. The upward movement in camphor continues. Japanese slabs are quoted at 17s. English flowers are also 17s.

The market is higher for menthol, peppermint oil, sennas, sodium bromide, Cape aloes and gamboge.

There is a firmer tone in cream tartar, hexamine, opium and quicksilver.

Prices are easier for aspirin, Rio ipecac and shellac.

The market is lower on castor oil, mercurials, phenazone and cacao butter.

London, Oct. 19 (By Mail).—The recent Drug Auctions, although plentifully supplied with entries, proved to be the dullest in years. Although there is a goodly array of price fluctuations, there is little of outstanding importance to note.

Excitement, approaching a panic, took place at Hull when the Advisory Committee stepped in and prohibited outsiders speculating in linseed oil. Following the removal of control in June last, linseed oil rose from £58 to £126 per ton. The fixing of the price of £76 by the committee has, therefore, caused considerable loss to speculators.

Japan refined camphor is again to the fore with higher prices for spot and forward, and judging from the statistical position the upward movement looks like continuing. Spot sales of 2½-pound slabs have been made at 14s 6d to 14s 9d per pound, and as much as 14s 4½d per pound for parcels afloat.

Japanese peppermint oil is dearer in sympathy with the New York markets for American tin oil, and Japan dementholized quality costs from 7s 6d to 8s per pound.

Ipecacuanha Cartagena at auction was dearer, 11 bags selling at 12s 6d per pound.

There are trifling advances in senna, saffron, gall nuts, cream of tartar and tannic acid, while an easier feeling is to be noted in sulphonal, vanillin, honey, phenacetin and shellac.

A cablegram from Consul General Hollis states that the British Board of Trade has announced that the embargo has been lifted from the exportation of cottonseed oil, oleo, sesame oil, lard, imitation compound and neutral lard. Export licenses will be granted freely for the export of venison to all destinations with which trading is permitted if the applications for the licenses are submitted to the Export License Department, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Building, London.

NEW BRITISH TRADE MARK BILL

A bill entitled "A Bill to Amend the Trade Mark Act of 1905" has just been brought forward in the House of Commons. This bill is a revised effort to accomplish the purpose of the 1918 bill, but is much more direct and less threatening to existing trade mark values than its predecessor. The 1918 bill was brought forward by the British Government to amend the existing Trade Mark Act. The avowed purpose of the bill, which was to prevent the registration of name trade marks as applied to patented chemical compounds or substances, for which no other name than the registered name could be applied, was not fully disclosed, and the bill was so loosely drawn that it jeopardized all existing name trade marks, which the public, through ignorance, applied generically, instead of specifically, to the products of the owner of the mark.

British trade mark owners promptly brought powerful opposition to bear against the bill. As might be supposed, proprietors of American trade marks registered in the United Kingdom, also promptly interposed, and American retaliation was threatened. The Merchants' Association of New York came promptly to the front with protests submitted to the British Government, through the State Department of the United States. Opposition of such unanswerable character was developed that the British Government withdrew the bill.

WATER POWER IN GERMAN-AUSTRIA

Until now water-power installations have been adapted to the supply of water available with certainty during nine months of the year, says a German paper, but it would be better if they were enlarged so that the greatest quantity of water available at any time could be utilized. A steady supply of energy should then be delivered at a high price during the whole year to the consumers of light and power, while the excess available only from time to time, would serve for selected chemical factories using only cheap current and making a product easy to be stored and not requiring further treatment. The manufacture of calcium carbide, which could be carried on intermittently, fulfils these conditions, and it would be possible to make 6,500,000 tons of this material from the 500,000 metric tons of gas coke annually produced in German-Austria. The necessary electrical energy (5.76 million kilowatt hours) could be provided by the excess energy of the enlarged water-power stations, and the cost of electrical power would be reduced to all consumers. Carbide, to the value of 910 million kroner per year, could be produced and at a much lower cost than obtains in most other countries. This industry is well suited to be a State monopoly.

There are located in Antung, China, about twenty large bean-oil mills, and this city ranks second to Dairen, Manchuria, in the production of bean oil and bean cake. Japanese firms located in Antung take over practically the entire output of these mills for export, the Chinese manufacturers themselves not engaging, to any great extent, in the export trade. In 1918 the value of bean cake exported from Antung was $2,952,421, while the value of bean exports was $1,617,323, and that of bean oil was $372,238.

PLATINUM OUTPUT GROWING LESS

The world's production of crude platinum has been diminishing since 1912. In that year the production from all sources was 313,529 troy ounces; in 1913, it was 267,233; in 1914, 260,548 ounces; in 1915, 143,145 ounces, and in 1916, 83,670 ounces, according to a report by James M. Hill of the U. S. Geological Survey.

United States refiners of gold and copper produce annually about 1,500 ounces of refined platinum as by-products, chiefly from copper ore, of both foreign and domestic origin. That the supply of new platinum has not been sufficient to meet the requirements is indicated by the very extensive trade in scrap or used metal. Figures are not available for such trade in foreign countries, but in the United States the yearly sales of secondary platinum normally amount to about 40,000 ounces; in 1916 they increased to 49,400 ounces.

In the United States most of the small annual output of crude platinum has been won from the well-known placer deposits in California and southwestern Oregon, but a little has come from a gold-platinum-palladium lode in Nevada and a copper mine in Wyoming. The dredges in the foothills of the Mother Lode country have been the largest producers, but so far none of the stream placers in the serpentine belt that feed the dredge ground have been found to carry platinum in sufficient quantity to be economically important. In the auriferous gravels of Trinity, Salmon and Klamath rivers, in northwestern California, and Illinois and Rogue rvers, in Oregon, platinum is more or less abundant. Much of this country has been prospected thoroughly for gold, but there is a possibility of finding streams in which the platinum has been overlooked. The beach placers on the Oregon and California coasts have also yielded platinum, and it may be possible to further develop this source of supply. Discoveries of platinum in the placer gravels of certain streams in Alaska have been reported from time to time, and in 1916 some platinum was shipped from the Territory.

Russia has produced 95 per cent of the platinum of the world, and Colombia, South America, has stood second.

CANADA TO LICENSE NARCOTIC IMPORTS

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Canada, Oct. 27.—Hon. N. W. Rowell on Oct. 17 introduced in the Canadian House of Commons at Ottawa a bill to license imports and exports of cocaine, opium and their preparations. The bill continues in effect Orders-in-Council passed in May last under the War Measures Act. Mr. Rowell stated that in recent years the quantities of opium and cocaine imported had shown a marked increase, which, however, did not necessarily mean an increased consumption in Canada. The object of importation into Canada had largely been to get the drugs smuggled across the border into the United States. He presented figures showing the effect of the Orders-in-Council in decreasing the traffic in these drugs.

During the year ending March, 1919, there were 12,333 ounces of cocaine imported, while during the three months of July, August and September under license the importations declined to 1,544 ounces. Morphine imported during the year totalled 30,087 ounces as compared with 2,695 ounces during the three months, and the importations of crude opium were 34,263 pounds for the year and 1,110 pounds for the three months period.

The bill was read a first time and in all probability will become law.

Foreign Trade Notes

William G. Smith, of R. W. Greeff & Co., London, died recently at the age of fifty-one years, from an attack of gastritis. He was widely known in the British chemical trade. He was associated with R. W. Greeff & Co. for thirty-five years.

A large production of liquid indigo is expected in China this year. Owing to the very poor 1918 crop, greater acreage was devoted to indigo plants this year. The crop, which is said to be an average good one, was chiefly affected by the excessive rain in certain low-lying districts early in the season.

The Government of Chile is urging all nitrate companies to join the Association of Nitrate Producers, incorporated July 8, by decree of the Department of Justice. The Treasury Department has appointed a commission to bring about co-operation between the different companies and complete the organization of the association.

The manufacture of caffeine, which is produced from tea dust, has been carried on in Japan for about three years. There is but one large company in Japan proper which is engaged in this industry, although another Japanese concern, already making caffeine in Formosa, is to establish a new factory in Shizuoka, Japan. Three smaller factories are also engaged in this business.

An industrial plant in Castenaso, Province of Bologna, Italy, is to be turned over to a group of manufacturers in order that a trial may be made of its operation with the participation of the workers in the management. During the war the factory employed 2,000 persons. The workers will have their own representatives on the board of directors, a share in the profits and the privilege of purchasing the plant within a specified period.

An official report on the working of the Indian Government quinine factory in Bengal for the year 1918-19 shows that the actual quantity of quinine sulphate made was 32,640¼ pounds. This, with 1,251 pounds in the cinchona febrifuge and other quinine salts made, is equivalent to an extraction efficiency of 93.8 per cent. In addition to the 32,640¼ pounds of quinine sulphate, 103 pounds of other quinine salts, 11¼ pounds of cinchonidine sulphate, 46.5 pounds of quinoidine and 11,439¾ pounds of cinchona febrifuge were manufactured, or a total of 44,240¾ pounds of cinchona products. The factory also turned out 1,633 pounds of quinine sulphate from bark purchased in Java by the Government of India.

DRUG PRICES IN TOKYO

Tokyo, Sept. 18.—Buying is less active, but there is a brisk trade in small lots. Glacial acetic acid is maintained at yen 280.00 in 224-pound keg. Aspirin is steady with the price at yen 4.15 a pound. Bismuths are active and firm with the price at yen 7.80 a pound for salicylate, yen 8.50 a pound for subgallate, yen 7.80 a pound for subnitrate. Boric acid has advanced, owing to the high cost of raw material and small supplies. Quotations are yen 98 for crystals and yen 130 for powdered for 224-pound keg.

Owing to the excess of production of bromides the market is dull and weak with the price at yen 2.25 a pound for potassium and yen 2.60 for sodium. Carbolic acid is maintained at yen 0.95 a pound for disinfection and yen 1.20 for J. P. III. In spite of dull trading formalin is firm with the price at yen 1.80 a pound in pot and yen 2.30 a pound in bottle. Iodine is firm at yen 7.90 a pound; potassium at yen 5.90 and iodoform at yen 10.50.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large quantities in original packages. All prices are quoted on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. Where the price of a product is indicated by two sets of figures separated by a dash (.16 — .19), it means that various manufacturers or importers of the item quote different prices which are all included within this range.

For the ready reference of foreign buyers, the following table of equivalents is published:

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—.833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—.264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H_2O) weighs 8 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	lb.	.45	— .46
Acetone	lb.	.13½	— .15
Acetphenetidin	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Aconitine, Sulph., ½-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Adeps Lanae, hydrous	lb.	—	— .20
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .26
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.70
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.75
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.80	— 1.85
97 p.c.	gal.	1.58	— 1.83
Denatured, 180 proof	lb.	.56	— .59
188 proof	lb.	.60	— .63
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Aloin U.S.P., powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.54	— .55
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Chloride U.S.P.	lb.	.24	— .25
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 4.15
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	.83	— .85
Persulphate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	gal.	3.65	— 3.75
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.09	— .11
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .74
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—26.80
Argols	lb.	.08	— .11
Arsenic, red	lb.	.23	— .25
White	lb.	.10	— .10½
Aspirin	lb.	.80	— .95
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz v.oz.		—	—30.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.	oz.	17.00	—18.00
Barbital	oz.	—	— 2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	.28	— .29
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	—	— 3.18
St. Thomas	gal.	—	— 3.18
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzonaphthol	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Bismuth Ammon. Citr., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.80
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.60
Oxide, pd.	lb.	—	— 3.90
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.05
Subbenzoate	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.45
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.00
Bismuth Subsalicylate	lb.	—	— 3.60
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	— .08
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.			
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	—	— .55
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Hydrobromide	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Phosphate		10.00	—11.00
Sulphate	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.60
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	.85	— .90
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— 3.30
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 3.75
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 3.75
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 3.75
Japan refined, 2¼ lb. slabs	lb.	—	— 3.70
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Caramel	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .16
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	lb.	—	— .21
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.74	— .78
Heavy	lb.	.04	— .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	lb.	—	— .95
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .30
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals—oz.		—	— 1.06
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— .61
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Citrates, See Iron Citrate, etc.			
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	—	— 9.50
cryst., bulk	oz.	—	— 9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	—	— .47
Cases, fingers	lb.	.50	— .52
Codeine, Alk., 10-oz. lots	oz.	—	—10.65
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 9.55
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 8.00
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 8.50
Cod Liver Oil, New'fd.	bbls.	—	—90.00
Norwegian	bbl.	—	—130.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .37
Corrosive Sublimated, see Mercury			
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .54
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.52	— .54
Creosote, U. S. P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Carbonate	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	— .25
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.			
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	oz.	32.00	—33.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.35
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate			
Ether, U.S.P., Conc.	lb.	—	— .19
Washed	lb.	—	— .26
Nitrous, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.11
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	—	— .34
Anaesthesia	lb.	—	— .23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals			
Formaldehyde		.22½	— .24½
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P.			
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.20	— .20½
C. P. in cans	lb.	.22	— .23
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	—	— .20
Saponifications, loose	lb.	—	— .13
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	—	— .12½
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	—	—10.00
Crystals	lb.	—	—13.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	—12.00
Guarana	lb.	—	— .85
Haarlem Oil, dom.	gross	3.75	— 4.50
Imported	gross	—	— 6.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.25
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.25
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.			
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	—	— 4.50
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.25
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.75
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	—	— 1.28
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.13
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.41
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.08
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.13
*Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	—	— .26
Lead Iodide, U.S.P. VIII.	lb.	—	— 3.40
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.	lb.	.58	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Citrate	lb.	—	— 2.50
Lupulin	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.55
Hyphophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech. 100-lbs.		—	— 2.25
U.S.P. 100-lbs.		2.50	— 2.75
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.00
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	—	— .55
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	ea.	95.00	—100.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.17
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .78
Powdered	lb.	—	— .80
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .76
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.06
Citrine Ointment	lb.	—	— .59
Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	— 1.59
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.48
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.43
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.11
Red	lb.	—	— 4.21
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.11
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.85
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.88
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.93
with chalk	lb.	—	— .78
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	—	—12.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	—	— .23
Mineral Oil, white	gal.	1.00	— 2.00
Morphine, Acet., 25-oz.	oz.	—	— 8.80
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 8.80
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 8.80
Diacetyl. Alkaloid 10-oz.	oz.	—	—13.10
Diacetyl. Hydcl.	oz.	—	—11.85
Ethyl Hydcl.	oz.	—	—13.45
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27			
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Granular	lb.	—	— 9.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 9.00
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.30	— .31
Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.05½	— .06
Cream White	lb.	.07	— .08
Lily White	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Snow White	lb.	.13	— .13½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .35
Red	lb.	.68	— .70
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	—10.00
Podophyllin	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Potassium acetate	lb.	—	— 1.00
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	— .23
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	.65	— .70
Granulated	lb.	.64	— .65
Chlorate	lb.	.19	— .20
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.84
Glycerophosphate, 75%	oz.	1.75	— 1.80
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.95	— 2.00
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .58

*Nominal.

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Potassium Salicylate	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	—	— 1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Quicksilver, See Mercury			
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins	oz.	.80	— .90
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .88
Second Hands, Java	oz.	—	— 1.30
Second Hands, American	oz.	1.35	— 1.45
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.17
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.17
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.17
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.17
Dihyd'chloride	oz.	—	— 1.17
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.07
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.17
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 1.07
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.07
Tannate	oz.	—	— .80
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— 1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .70
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .43
Powdered, bbls.		—	— .43
Rosewater, triple	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Salicin, bulk	lb.	—	—30.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.85	— .90
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	90.00	—100.00
Powdered	lb.	95.00	—105.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .33½
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	.73	— .74
Soap, Castile, white pure	lb.	.26	— .30
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.35	— .41
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	— .20
Green, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.15	— .16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .82
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .02½
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.49	— .50
Cacodylate	oz.	—	— 1.40
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10	lb.	.15½	— .16
Granular, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .20
Citrate, U.S.P., CrystVIII	lb.	—	— 1.15
Granular, U.S.P. IX	lb.	—	— 1.30
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals			
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.05
Peroxide	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.40	— .45
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.53	— .55
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	.01¼	— .01½
Strontium Brom. Cryst, blk.	lb.	.50	— .51
Carbonate, pure	lb.	.40	— .45
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.70
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .60
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, Powder	lb.	.33	— .36
Cartons, 1 lb.	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots		.85	— .90
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.95	— 3.15
Flour, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.40
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure	100 lbs.	3.30	— 3.60
Precip., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .17
Lac Sulphur	lb.	—	— .12
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67½
U.S.P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.84	— .85
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	—	—11.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—11.50
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals			
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	— .60
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Artificial	lb.	.14	— .15
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	—	— 1.15
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	—	— .16
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.15
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.22	— .23
Stearate	lb.	.38	— .42

*Nominal

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c., See Heavy Chemicals			
Glacial, See Heavy Chemicals			
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	.90	— .95
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
U.S.P., ex toluol	lb.	.85	— .90
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	— 6.20
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.12	— .15
1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— .26
5-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— .23
50 to 110-lb. tins	lb.	.19½	— .20
Liquid, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .25
Crude, 25%	gal.	.24	— .31
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	—	— 5.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— .92
Second hands	lb.	.85	— .90
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	.75	— .85
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150	oz.	—	— .19
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals			
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	—	— 2.20
U.S.P., IX	lb.	—	— 2.40
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	—	— 8.50
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals			
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals			
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.24	— .26
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates			
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr. U.S.P.	lb.	.32	— .33
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.21½	— .23½
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.30	— 2.35
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.08	— .10
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .48
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.08	— .09
Sulphurous	lb.	.06	— .06½
Tannic, technical	lb.	.50	— .60
U S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.30
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.71	— .73
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.72	— .73
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, No. 1	lb.	.83	— .84
No. 2	lb.	—	— .80
No. 3	lb.	—	— .75
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.45	— .50
Sweet	lb.	.45	— .50
Meal	lb.	.47	— .52
Ambergris, black	oz.	—	—10.00
Grey	lb.	—	—23.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.30	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .35
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	—	— 4.00
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.09	— .09½
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Russian, whole	lb.	—	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	—	— 4.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered.	lb.	.05½	— .07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04	— .05
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste.	lb.	.30	— .35
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .36
Spanish Apples	lb.	.45	— .55

*Nominal

Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.58	— .60
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Small	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
French	lb.	.55	— .60
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.35	— .40
Reeds	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Ergot, Russian	lb.	4.00	— 4.40
Spanish	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— .60
Hops, N. Y., prime	lb.	.83	— .87
Pacific Coast, prime	lb.	.85	— .89
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)			
Russian	lb.	—	—10.00
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.19	— .21
Honey, Calif.	lb.	.20	— .22
Manna, large flake	lb.	.75	— .80
Small flake	lb.	.58	— .60
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.21	— .23
Irish	lb.	.11	— .15
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	—	— —
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—26.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	23.00	—25.00
Tonquin	lb.	41.00	—43.00
*Synthetic	lb.	—	—30.00
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .13
Poppy Heads	lb.	—	— 1.25
Sandalwood	lb.	.48	— .50
Ground	lb.	.55	— .60
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.30	— .31
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Kegs	per keg	—	— 6.25

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.45	— .50
South American	lb.	.55	— .60
Fir, Canada	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Oregon	gal.	1.55	— 1.70
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Tolu	lb.	1.50	— 1.60

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.28	— .30
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .21
Bayberry	lb.	—	— .35
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.60	— .65
of Tree	lb.	.35	— .40
*Buckthorn	lb.	.60	— .65
Calisaya	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.17	— .18
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Chestnut	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.80	— .90
Broken	lb.	.60	— .70
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	—	— —
*Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	— —
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cotton Root	lb.	.22	— .24
Cramp (true)	lb.	.42	— .45
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.11	— .12
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	—	— .10
Elm, grinding	lb.	.28	— .32
Select bdls.	lb.	.60	— .65
Hemlock	lb.	.07	— .08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .23
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.08	— .09
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	—	— .12
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12	— .13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.10	— .12
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.18	— .20
Northern	lb.	.18	— .20
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	— .28
of Fruit	lb.	.25	— .28
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.35	— .45
Select	lb.	.45	— .55
Simaruba	lb.	.60	— .65
Soap, whole	lb.	.15	— .17
Cut	lb.	.23	— .24
Crushed	lb.	.21	— .22
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.70	— .80
of Tree	lb.	.30	— .35
Willow, Black	lb.	.06	— .07
White	lb.	.16	— .17
White Pine Rossed	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.07	— .08
Wild Cherry	lb.	.15	— .21
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .09

*Nominal

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BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.35	— .36
St. Ignatius	lb.	—	— 1.00
St. John's Bread	lb.	.09	— .12
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	— 1.75
Para	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Surinam	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cuts	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Bourbon	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
South American	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Green Label	lb.	—	— 2.75

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
XX	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Fish	lb.	.60	— .65
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.40	— .45
Juniper	lb.	.08½	— .09
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .10
*Poke	lb.	.14	— .15
Prickly Ash	lb.	.15	— .16
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.15	— .16
Sloe	lb.	.25	— .30

FLOWERS

Arnica		.37	— .42
Powdered	lb.	—	— .80
Borage	lb.	.60	— .70
Calendula Petals	lb.	—	— 2.75
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
Hungarian type	lb.	.50	— .55
Roman	lb.	.35	— .40
Spanish	lb.	—	— .45
Clover Tops	lb.	.11	— .12
Dogwood	lb.	.17	— .18
Elder	lb.	.50	— .55
Insect, open	lb.	—	— .50
Closed	lb.	.55	— .60
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.44	— .46
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.65	— .70
*Kousso	lb.	—	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .20
Select	lb.	.26	— .28
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.37	— .40
Without Leaves	lb.	.65	— .70
Malva, blue	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Black	lb.	.55	— .60
Mullein	lb.	1.68	— 1.70
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	— .70
Saffron, American	lb.	.34	— .35
Valencia	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	.98	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.13	— .15
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .09½
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.35	— .40
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.16	— .16½
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .30
*Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	3.70	— 3.90
Powdered	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Sumatra	lb.	.36	— .38
Camphor, ref. See Pg. 32 Col. 2			
Catechu	lb.	.11	— .15
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .30
Powdered	lb.	—	— .50
Galbanum	lb.	1.38	— 1.45
Gambier	lb.	.11	— .12
Gamboge	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Guaiac	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .90
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.85	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.70	— .78
Siftings	lb.	—	— —
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.15	— .18
Tears	lb.	.18	— .30
Opium, See Pg. 33, Col. 3			
Sandarac	lb.	.47	— .50
*Senegal, picked	lb.	—	— —
Sorts	lb.	—	— —
Spruce	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Storax, Art. cases	lb.	1.25	— 1.60
*Thus, per bbl. 280 lbs.		—	—28.00
Tragacanth, Al eppo firsts	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Seconds	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
*Thirds	lb.	—	— 2.50

*Nominal.

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite	lb.	.60	— .70
Balmony	lb.	.15	— .17
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	—	— .30
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.16	— .18
Buchu, short	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Long	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	—	— —
American	lb.	.29	— .55
Catnip	lb.	.15	— .16
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta	lb.	.25	— .26
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.60	— .70
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	— .19
Conium	lb.	.29	— .30
Corn Silk	lb.	.12	— .14
Damiana	lb.	—	— .14
Deer Tongue	lb.	.12	— .14
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.23	— .24
Imported	lb.	.30	— .32
Eucalyptus	lb.	.10	— .11
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.15	— .16
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.14	— .15
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
*Russian	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Domestic	lb.	.40	— .45
Henna		.62	— .65
Horehound	lb.	—	— .16
*Jaborandi	lb.	.45	— .50
Laurel	lb.	.08½	— .09
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	— .11
Liverwort	lb.	.21	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.23	— .26
Matico	lb.	.20	— .23
*Marjoram, African	lb.	.45	— .46
French	lb.	.43	— .44
Motherwort herb	lb.	.16	— .17
Patchouli	lb.	.76	— .83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	— .16
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	— .30
Pichi	lb.	.11	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.21	— .22
Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Rosemary	lb.	.12	— .14
Rue		—	— .65
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.11	— .12
Spanish	lb.	.09	— .10
Savory	lb.	.20	— .20½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half Leaf	lb.	.50	— .55
Siftings	lb.	.24	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.16	— .24
Pods	lb.	.10	— .12
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.40	— .45
Spearmint American	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.25	— .26
Stramonium	lb.	.32	— .35
Tansy	lb.	—	— .15
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	— .11½
French	lb.	.14	— .14½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.10	— .11
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .10
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14	— .15
Yerba Santa	lb.	.12	— .13

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	— .75
German	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Althea, cut	lb.	.70	— .72
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica American	lb.	.35	— .37
Imported	lb.	.59	— .69
Arnica	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arrowroot, American	lb.	—	— .10
Bermuda	lb.	—	— .60
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	— .21
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.10	— .12
Bearsfoot	lb.	.06	— .09
Belladonna	lb.	.50	— .65
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.14	— .17
Beth	lb.	.18	— .20
Blood	lb.	.33	— .35
Blueflag	lb.	.32	— .34
Bryonia	lb.	.24	— .26
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.18	— .19
American	lb.	.16	— .17
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.60	— .65
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.20	— .25
Cohosh, black	lb.	.08	— .09
Blue	lb.	.13	— .14

*Nominal.

Colchicum	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	— .29
Comfrey	lb.	.25	— .26
Culver's	lb.	.23	— .24
Cranesbill, see Geranium.			
Dandelion, Euglish	lb.	.24	— .26
American	lb.	.21	— .22
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.25	— .28
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.29	— .30
Echinacea	lb.	.38	— .42
Elecampane	lb.	.13	— .14
Galangal	lb.	.28	— .30
Gelsemium	lb.	.13	— .14
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .15
Geranium	lb.	—	— .14
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.25	— .27
Bleached	lb.	.29	— .30
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	— 9.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Northwestern	lb.	5.00	—22.00
Southern	lb.	—	— —
Golden Seal	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 6.75
*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .26
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Rio, whole	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.35	— 3.60
Jalap, whole	lb.	.70	— .80
Kava Kava	lb.	.22	— .25
Lady Slipper	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.17	— .19
Selected	lb.	.27	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .25
*Lovage, American	lb.	.73	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.27	— .29
Mandrake	lb.	.27	— .29
Musk, Russian	lb.	—	— 2.00
Oriss, Florentine bold	lb.	.22	— .23
Verona	lb.	.20	— .21
Pareira Brava	lb.	.30	— .32
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Pleurisy	lb.	.16	— .20
Poke	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhatany	lb.	.12	— .14
*Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	—	— —
Chips	lb.	—	— —
Cuts	lb.	—	— —
High Dried	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.66	— .70
American	lb.	.38	— .43
Mexican	lb.	.45	— .50
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Southern	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Serpentaria	lb.	.75	— .80
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.38	— .40
Stripped	lb.	.50	— .55
Spikenard	lb.	.30	— .32
Squill, white	lb.	.12	— .13
Stillingia	lb.	.14	— .16
Stone	lb.	.12	— .14
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.12	— .12½
Aleppy	lb.	.09	— .09¼
China	lb.	.07	— .08
Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.55	— .60
True (Aletris)	lb.	.60	— .63
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.60	— .65
*English	lb.	—	— —
*German	lb.	—	— —
*Japanese	lb.	—	— 1.25
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13	— .15
*Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	— .20

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	.20	— .20½
Star	lb.	.18¼	— .18½
Spanish	lb.	.19½	— .20
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	— —
Morocco	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
South American	lb.	.08	— .08½
Caraway, African	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.12½	— .13
Domestic	lb.	.68	— .69
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Celery	lb.	.37½	— .38
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Conium	lb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.06	— .06½
Bleached	lb.	.09½	— .10

*Nominal.

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Essential Oils, Oleoresins, Aromatic and Heavy Chemicals

*Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—
*Malta	lb.	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.11½	.12
Dill	lb.	.13	.14
Fennel, French	lb.	**.14**	**.14½**
German	lb.	.20	.22
***Roumanian, small**	lb.	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	20.00	22.00
Ground	lb.	.12	.13
Foenugreek	lb.	.04½	.05
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.09	.09½
Chilian	lb.	.09	.09½
Job's Tears, white	lb.	**.05½**	**.06**
Larkspur	lb.	.29	.30
Lobelia	lb.	.60	.65
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—
***Dutch**	lb.	—	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15	.15½
California brown	lb.	.18	.20
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.09	.09¼
English, yellow	lb.	.25	.26
Parsley	lb.	.28	.29
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.45	.47
Russian blue	lb.	—	—
Indian	lb.	.24½	.25
Quince	lb.	.90	.95
Rape, English	lb.	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	.12	.12½
Domestic	lb.	**.08½**	**.09**
Sabadilla	lb.	.16	.17
Stramonium	lb.	**.25**	**.26**
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	**1.55**	**1.60**
Kombe	lb.	**1.75**	**2.00**
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	**.22**	**.22½**
South American	lb.	.10	.10½
Worm, American	lb.	—	.35
Levant	lb.	1.20	1.25

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.15	.16
Bombay	lb.	**.15**	**.16**
Japan Caps	lb.	—	**.16**
Cassia Buds	lb.	.22	.24
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.19	.20
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.46	.47
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.25	.26
Mombasa	lb.	.14	.14½
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.40	.50
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.52	.54
Amboynas	lb.	.50	.52
Penang	lb.	**.70**	**.80**
Ginger, African	lb.	.14	.14½
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.27	.30
Japan	lb.	.14½	.15
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.44	.48
Banda, No. 2	lb.	.43	.45
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.42½	.43
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.27	.28
Pepper, Black, Sing	lb.	.19½	.20
White	lb.	.32	.33
Pimento, Select	lb.	.10	.11

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.54	.55
Bees, light, crude	lb.	**.43**	**.44**
Light, refined	lb.	.48	.49
Dark	lb.	.47	.48
Candelila	lb.	**.31**	**.32**
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	—	—
No. 1, North Country	lb.	.90	.91
No. 2, North Country	lb.	.70	.75
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.56	.58
Chalky	lb.	.50	.52
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	**.16**	**.18**
White	lb.	.18	.23
Japan	lb.	—	.20
Montan, crude	lb.	**.35**	**.36**
***Bleached**	lb.	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	**.35**	**.36**
***Green**	lb.	—	—
***Refined, white**	lb.	—	—
***Domestic**	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-139 deg.m.p.	lb.	.09	.09¼
*Foreign, 130-132 deg. m.p.	lb.	.10	.10½

Stearic Acid, see Vegetable Oils, pg. 31

*Nominal

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter,	lb.	9.25	9.50
Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	9.75
Artificial, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	2.00
Sweet	lb.	1.00	1.10
Peach Kernel	lb.	.40	.45
Amber, crude	lb.	1.75	2.00
Rectified	lb.	2.00	2.25
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.55	1.65
Bay	lb.	4.00	4.25
Bergamot	lb.	4.50	4.70
Synthetic	lb.	2.50	3.00
*Bois de Rose	lb.	—	9.00
Cade	lb.	1.00	1.10
Cajuput, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	1.25
Camphor, Sassafrassy	lb.	.12	.14
Japanese, white	lb.	.22	.23
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	5.75	6.00
Cassia, Technical	lb.	2.40	2.45
Lead, Free	lb.	2.50	2.55
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.95	3.00
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	2.25	2.35
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.27	.28
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	28.00
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.50	.52
Java	lb.	—	.90
Cloves, can	lb.	3.50	3.65
Bottles	lb.	3.60	3.90
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	.90
*Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	—	65.00
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	8.75	9.00
Cumin	lb.	8.50	9.00
Erigeron	lb.	—	8.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	.90
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	3.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	9.50	10.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	9.00	9.25
Turkish	lb.	5.00	5.25
Ginger	lb.	7.50	7.75
Gingergrass	lb.	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	—	.90
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	7.75	8.00
Twice rect.	lb.	9.00	9.50
Wood	lb.	1.50	2.00
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	9.25	9.50
Garden	lb.	.75	1.00
Spike	lb.	1.30	1.40
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	1.20
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	2.10	2.25
Limes, Expressed	lb.	**3.75**	**4.00**
Distilled	lb.	**1.10**	**1.25**
Linaloe	lb.	7.00	7.25
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.65	1.70
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals			
Mustard, natural	lb.	25.00	30.00
Artificial	lb.	8.50	10.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	95.00	105.00
Petale	lb.	140.00	150.00
Artificial	lb.	**15.00**	**30.00**
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	**1.60**	**1.75**
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	2.30
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.30	2.40
Italian	lb.	3.50	3.75
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.42	.45
Orris Concrete	oz.	**5.00**	**5.25**
Patchouli	lb.	19.00	20.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	—	—
Imported	lb.	1.50	1.60
Peppermint, tins	lb.	8.00	8.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	8.25	8.50
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	—	4.00
French	lb.	9.00	9.50
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	2.50
Pumilio	lb.	3.75	4.00
Rose, French	oz.	15.00	17.00
Bulgarian	oz.	17.50	20.00
Artificial	oz.	**2.50**	**3.50**
Rosemary	lb.	1.10	1.30
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	10.25	10.75
West Indies	lb.	6.00	6.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.80	2.00
Artificial	lb.	.70	.75
Savin	lb.	6.00	6.25
Spearmint	lb.	10.50	10.75
Spruce	lb.	—	.90
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.25	4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	**1.85**	**2.00**
White, French	lb.	**2.00**	**2.25**
Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	6.00	6.25
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	10.50	11.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	.60
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	4.50	4.75
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	8.00	8.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	15.00	16.00
Manila	lb.	25.00	45.00
Artificial	lb.	—	10.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	10.00	11.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	—	4.00
Cubeb	lb.	7.75	8.00
Ginger	lb.	3.25	3.50
Malefern	lb.	—	10.00
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	**5.00**	**5.25**
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	7.00

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone	lb.	8.00	10.00
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	2.00	2.25
Anethol	lb.	2.75	3.00
Anisic Aldehyde, C.P.	lb.	—	7.50
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	2.25	2.50
Imported	lb.	—	—
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	2.50	2.75
Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	4.50	5.00
Imported	lb.	—	—
Borneol	lb.	4.00	4.25
Bromostyrol	lb.	11.00	11.50
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	6.00	6.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	40.00	45.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	5.50
Citral	lb.	4.00	4.25
Citronellol	lb.	16.00	18.00
Imported	lb.	—	30.00
Coumarin	lb.	6.75	7.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	8.00	10.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.40	1.50
Eugenol	lb.	5.75	5.50
Geraniol, from citronella	lb.	3.50	6.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	—	7.25
Geranyl	lb.	—	—
Heliotropin	lb.	3.75	4.00
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	20.00
Imported	oz.	—	30.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	9.00	9.25
Linalol	lb.	8.00	9.00
Linalol Acetate	lb.	12.00	14.00
Linalol Benzoate	lb.	—	—
Menthol	lb.	9.75	10.00
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	15.00	17.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	—	7.25
Methyl Paracresol	lb.	—	16.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	—	.60
Mirbane, rect. drums	lb.	.13½	.14
Musk Ambrette	lb.	92.00	100.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	—	—
Musk Xylene	lb.	13.00	15.00
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	35.00	40.00
Phenylethylic Alcohol	lb.	35.00	42.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	14.00	16.00
Rhodinol	lb.	20.00	22.00
Imported	lb.	—	30.00
*Safrol	lb.	.85	.90
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	—	1.25
Imported	lb.	—	1.70
Thymol	lb.	7.25	7.50
Vanillin	oz.	.75	.80
Violet, artificial	lb.	12.00	18.00

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c., bbls., Incl.	100 lbs.	—	3.75
56 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	6.50
70 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	7.50
80 p.c., bbls.	100 lbs.	—	8.00
Redistilled	100 lbs.	—	8.50
Pure	100 lbs.	9.25	9.50
Glacial, bbls.		12.75	13.00
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	—	.04
Ground	lb.	.04½	.04¾
Powdered	lb.	.04¼	.04½
Chrome	lb.	.15	.16
Potash lump	lb.	.07¾	.08
Chrome	lb.	.17	.18
Ground	lb.	**.09**	**.09¼**
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.07¾	.08
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	**6.38**
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	—	.05
Anhydrous	lb.	—	.15
Sulph.	lb.	2.75	3.00
Low grade	lb.	1.70	1.85
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.14	.16
Heavy	lb.	.08	.08½
Arsenic, white	lb.	.09½	.10½
Red	lb.	.20	.22
Arsenious Acid	lb.	.11	.11½
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	**.30**	**.35**
Ammonia Carbonate	lb.	.12¼	.13¾
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	—	.09
20 deg., carboys	lb.	—	.08
18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	.06½
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	.06

*Nominal

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OILS
AND
Aromatic Chemicals

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ROCKHILL & VIETOR
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Miscellaneous Chemicals

SANDALWOOD, E. I., U.S.P.
ROSE (Otto Rose), Bagaroff Brand
ROSE (Otto Rose), French, B. F.
ORANGE OIL, Sweet Italian & West Indian
LEMON MUSTARD, Artificial

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Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates, and Colors

Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	— —	**.28½**
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	— —	.13
Granulated, white	lb.	— —	.12
Lump	lb.	.24½ —	.25
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	— —	—
*Domestic, bulk	100 lbs.	— —	5.00
Antimony, Sulphuret		— —	—
Crimson F.	lb.	— —	.40
Golden No. 1	lb.	— —	.35
No. 2	lb.	— —	.30
Vermillion	lb.	— —	.55
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.03½ —	**.04½**
Barium, chloride	ton	80.00 —87.50	
Imported	ton	— —75.00	
Binoxide	lb.	.23 —	.25
Nitrate	lb.	.11 —	**.13**
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00 —35.00	
Off color	ton	14.00 —18.00	
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks	100 lbs.	— —	2.50
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00 —	**2.10**
Carbide	lb.	.05 —	**.07**
Carbonate	lb.	.01¾ —	**.02¾**
Extra Light	lb.	.04 —	.05
Light	lb.	.03½ —	.04½
Heavy	lb.	.03 —	.04
Chloride, solid, f.o.b.N.Y.	ton	20.00 —25.00	
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	— —	—
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.07½ —	**.09**
Carbon bisulphide	lb.	.05½ —	.06
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.10½ —	**.11**
Copper Carbonate	lb.	— —	.28
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	**.45** —	**.48**
Powdered	lb.	**.40** —	**.42**
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76		**.27** —	**.28**
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	100 lbs.	— —	8.37½
99 p.c. carlots, N.Y.	100 lbs.	8.40 —	8.50
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	— —	1.20
Fluorspar, Powdered	ton	40.00 —45.00	
Acid Grade	ton	— —50.00	
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.50 —	2.85
Refined	gal.	**3.75** —	**3.80**
Hydrofluoric Ac. 03 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.08 —	.09
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.11 —	.12
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	— —	.12
Lactic Acid, 22 p.c.	lb.	.05 —	**.07**
Lead, Acetate, white crys.	lb.	**.14** —	**.14½**
Broken Cakes	lb.	**.13½** —	**.14**
Granulated	lb.	.13¾ —	.14
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	**.28** —	**.30**
Paste	lb.	**.16** —	**.17**
Nitrate	lb.	— —	.15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09 —	.13
Foreign	lb.	— —	—
Red, American	lb.	.10¼ —	.13
Sulphate, basic	lb.	— —	**.08¼**
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	**.09¼** —	**.13**
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	— —	.13
English	lb.	— —	—
Lithopone	lb.	.07 —	.07¼
Lime, hydrate	lb.	— —	—
Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00 —	2.05
Sulphur solution	gal.	**.17** —	**.22**
Manganese Chlor.	lb.	.15 —	.16
Sulp.	lb.	.15 —	.17
Magnesite	ton	62.00 —65.00	
f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.03½ —	.04
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	— —	1.75
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	— —	2.00
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	— —	2.25
Nickel oxide	lb.	**.40** —	**.50**
Salts, single	lb.	.14 —	.16
double	lb.	.12 —	.13
Nitric acid, 63 deg. carboys	lb.	**.05** —	**.05¼**
***38 deg. carboys**	lb.	**.06¼** —	**.06½**
40 deg. carboys	lb.	**.06¼** —	**.07**
42 deg. carboys	lb.	**.07½** —	**.07¾**
Phosphoric Acid, 85-88 p.c.	lb.	**.33** —	**.38**
50 p.c., tech.	lb.	**.21½** —	**.25½**
Phosphorus red	lb.	**.60** —	**.70**
Yellow	lb.	**.35** —	**.40**
Sesquisulphide	lb.	— —	.42½
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	**1.50** —	**1.60**
True Dental	bbl.	**1.75** —	**2.00**
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.30 —	.32
Sticks	lb.	1.00 —	1.10
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	— —	.27
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.	lb.	.60 —	.65
80-85 p.c.	lb.	.20 —	.25
85-90 p.c.	lb.	— —	.28
90-95 p.c.	lb.	— —	—
*96-98 p.c.	lb.	— —	—
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.19 —	.20
Powdered, American	lb.	— —	.20
Japanese	lb.	.19 —	.20
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.		— —	—
Foreign		—	**85.00**
Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	.50 —	.55
Prussiate, red	lb.	1.05 —	1.10
Yellow	lb.	.40 —	.44
Sulphate		— —150.00	

***Nominal.**

Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	— —	.13¼
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light	100 lbs.	1.90 —	2.15
In bbls.	100 lbs.	2.00 —	2.25
Dense 58 p.c. bags	100 lbs.	2.40 —	2.65
Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.30 —	3.50
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.00 —	4.25
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.06½ —	.07
Bichromate	lb.	.13 —	.13½
Bisulphate	ton	3.00 —	4.00
Bisulphite	100 lbs.	5.00 —	6.00
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls.		— —	1.35
Bicarbonate	lb.	— —	2.45
Chlorate	lb.	— —	.15
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	**.30** —	**.32**
Hyposulph. bbls. gran.	100 lbs.	— —	3.60
Kegs	100 lbs.	— —	3.85
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	2.95 —	3.15
Phosphate	100 lbs.	**3.25** —	**3.40**
Refined	lb.	.07 —	.07½
Nitrite	lb.	.14 —	.18
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.24½ —	.25
Silicate, 60 deg.	lb.	2.85 —	3.25
40 deg.	lb.	.02 —	.02½
Sulphide, 60 p.c.	lb.	**.04½** —	**.05½**
30 p.c. crystals	lb.	.02 —	.02½
Sulphite	lb.	.03 —	.03½
Sulphate, Gl'b. salt	100 lbs.	**1.25** —	**1.50**
Sulphur Dioxide Com.	lb.	.08 —	.11
Sulphur crude	ton	**25.00** —30.00	
Flour Com'l., bbls.	100 lbs.	1.70 —	2.00
Roll, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.95 —	3.15
Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.30 —	3.60
Sulphuric Acid, Tank carlots			
60 deg., f.o.b. wks	ton	13.50 —15.00	
66 deg., f.o.b. wks	ton	19.00 —21.00	
Oleum, f.o.b. wks	ton	22.00 —25.00	
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.		Nominal	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.21½ —	.22¾
Crystals	lb.	.43 —	.45
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	**.18** —	**.21**
Chloride, Fused	lb.	**.09** —	**.10**
Granulated	lb.	— —	.13½
Oxide, French	lb.	**.12** —	**.13**
Leaded	lb.	.08¾ —	.10½
Sulphate	lb.	.03½ —	.04

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

*Benzol C. P.	gal.	.28 —	.33
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.27¼ —	.30
Cresylic acid, crude,95-97p.c.	gal.	.65 —	.75
50 p.c.	gal.	.50 —	.55
25 p.c.	gal.	.30 —	.35
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.15¾ —	.17
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.40 —	.45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.40 —	.45
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.08 —	.11
Flake	lb.	.06 —	.07
*Phenol	lb.	.12 —	.17
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00 —18.00	
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	.22 —	.25
Crude heavy	gal.	.16 —	.18
Toluol, pure	gal.	.25 —	.30
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	.25 —	.30
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	**.40** —	**.45**
Commercial	gal.	.30 —	.35

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic (See fine Chemicals)			
Acid H	lb.	1.50 —	1.60
Acid Metanilic	lb.	— —	1.60
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	**.75** —	**.85**
Refined	lb.	1.00 —	1.10
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	**.25** —	**.30**
Refined	lb.	— —	.35
p-Amidophenol Hdcl., 98 p.c.	lb.	— —	2.50
***Aminoazobenzene**	lb.	— —	—
*Aniline Oil	lb.	.32½ —	.35
*Aniline Salts	lb.	.34 —	.36
Aniline for red	lb.	.60 —	.65
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.65 —	.70
Anthraquinone	lb.	5.50 —	6.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.6[illegible] —	.70
U.S.P. & F.F.C., see Aromatic Chemicals			
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.10 —	1.20
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	.90 —	1.00
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P.	lb.	.80 —	.85
Benzylchloride, 95-97	lb.	.26 —	.28
Diamidophenol	lb.	— —	**6.00**
Dianisidine	lb.	10.00 —12.00	
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.30 —	.32
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	**.15** —	**.20**
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.22 —	.30
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.35 —	1.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.56 —	.58
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	**.23** —	**.28**
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	**.45** —	**.50**

***Nominal.**

Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.38 —	.40
Diphenylamine	lb.	.53 —	.58
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	— —	—
"G" Salt	lb.	.65 —	.75
Gammic Acid	lb.	— —	2.50
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	**1.50** —	**2.00**
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	— —	—
Monochlorbenzol	lb.	.10 —	.12
Monothylaniline	lb.	1.90 —	2.00
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	— —	—
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	**.90** —	**.95**
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.48 —	.50
Sublimed	lb.	**.65** —	**.75**
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.32 —	.40
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	**1.15** —	**1.25**
Sublimed	lb.	— —	2.00
Neuille Winter's Acid	lb.	1.70 —	1.90
Nitrobenzol	lb.	.15 —	.16½
Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	**.40** —	**.45**
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	**.30** —	**.35**
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	**.75** —	**.85**
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	— —	1.35
Nitrotoluol	lb.	— —	—
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.22 —	.25
Paranitraniline	lb.	1.00 —	1.10
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	.90 —	1.00
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	2.50 —	3.00
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	— —	.90
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	— —	—
"P" Salt	lb.	.62½ —	.65
Resorcin, U.S.P., see Fine Chemicals			
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	3.50 —	5.00
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	— —	1.10
Schaefer Salt	lb.	.55 —	.60
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	— —	**2.50**
Tolidin	lb.	— —	1.65
o-Toluidine	lb.	.25 —	.30
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.50 —	1.75
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	**1.25** —	**1.35**
Xylene, pure	gal.	**.40** —	**.50**
Xylene, Com.	gal.	**.40** —	**.50**
Xylidine	lb.	.45 —	.50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.15 —	1.70
Blue	lb.	3.00 —	5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25 —	2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50 —	3.50
Orange 11	lb.	.45 —	.50
Orange 111	lb.	1.00 —	1.25
Red	lb.	1.10 —	1.20
Scarlet	lb.	— —	1.00
Violet 10B	lb.	— —	6.50
Amidine Yellow R.	lb.	— —	1.50
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00 —	7.50
Alkaline Blue, Dom.	lb.	— —	4.75
Alkaline Blue, Imp.	lb.	— —	8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	— —	4.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	— —	2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50 —	4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	— —	4.50
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00 —14.00	
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G	lb.	— —	3.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	— —	3.00
Granine	lb.	8.75 —	9.25
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	— —	.75
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.00 —	3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50 —	1.60
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.50 —	1.60
Medium Green	lb.	5.00 —	6.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	— —	1.50
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75 —	7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	— —	.90
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00 —	2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	.50 —	.60
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	12.00 —16.00	
Ponceau	lb.	— —	1.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.00 —	1.10
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb.	— —	1.50
Tartrazine, Imp.	lb.	1.25 —	1.40
Uranine	lb.	10.00 —11.00	
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	6.00 —	7.00
Yellow for Wool	lb.	1.50 —	2.25

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.95 —	1.10
Sky Blue	lb.	3.25 —	3.75
Blue	lb.	— —	1.10
Brown	lb.	1.55 —	1.75
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75 —	2.50
Fast Red	lb.	3.50 —	6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50 —	2.50
Yellow	lb.	2.00 —	4.00
Violet con't	lb.	2.20 —	2.50
Benzo Purperine 10B	lb.	3.50 —	4.00
Benzo Purperine 4B	lb.	1.80 —	1.90
Chryosophenine, Dom.	lb.	— —	2.50
Chryosophenine, Imp.	lb.	— —	3.80
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60 —	2.25
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	5.00 —	5.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00 —	8.00
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	— —	3.00

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Soda Caustic
Zinc Chloride

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OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Red IV	lb.	1.80	— 3.50
Scarlet	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	— .85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	lb.	—	— .65
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.30	— .40
Blue Dom.	lb.	.80	— .90
Brown	lb.	.35	— .45
Green	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90	— 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	— 1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Alizarin Yellow G.	lb.	—	— 1.35
Alizarin Yellow R.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— 2.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	lb.	—	— 2.25
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Bismarck Brown Y.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Chrysoidine R	lb.	—	— 1.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	—	— .90
Crystal Violet	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb.	—	— 8.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— .75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	—	— 4.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.25	— 3.50
Methyl Violet	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	lb.	—	—27.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .33
Seed	lb.	.05	— .07
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.65	— .80
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	—	— .28
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— .75
Chinese	lb.	.34	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.13½	— .14
Aleppey	lb.	—	— .10

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	30.00	—35.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.07	— .09
*Logwood Sticks	ton	25.00	—35.00
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders	lb.	.20	— .22

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.17	— .20
Triple	lb.	—	— .19
Concentrated	lb.	.20	— .25
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.16	— .18
Liquid	lb.	.12	— .14
Tablet	lb.	.14	— .15
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.22	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	—	— —

*Nominal.

Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.22	— .27
Crystals 100 p.c.	lb.	.30	— .40
Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.14	— .16½
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	— .19
Gall	lb.	.25	— .27
Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.12	— .13½
Crystals, 100 p. c.	lb.	.27	— .28
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	—	— .24
Indigo, natural	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Extract	lb.	.30	— .37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	—	— .19
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— .22
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	—	— .11
Contract	lb.	.10¼	— .10¾
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— .20
Paste	lb.	—	— .10
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Technical	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Blood, imported	lb.	.80	— .85
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .60
Prussian blue	lb.	.65	— .80
Soluble	lb.	.65	— .80
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.15	— .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	— .12
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	— .11
Carload lots	lb.	—	— .10

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	7.50	— 7.75
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.17	— .18
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.		—	— 6.25
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.		—	— 6.25
Potato, Domestic	lb.	—	— .09½
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.09¼	— .09¼

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	185.00	—200.00
Divi Divi	ton	74.00	—76.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	65.00	—70.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	60.00	—65.00
Myrobalans	ton	50.00	—60.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	105.00	—115.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	75.00	—85.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	—75.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	—	— .03½
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan.	lb.	.17	— .18
Common	lb.	.09	— .11
Cubes, Singpaore	lb.	.18	— .20
Cubes, Java	lb.	.14	— .16
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09	— .10
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08	— .10
Muskego., 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¼	— .02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb	—	— —

*Nominal

Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	—	— .05¾
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	—	— .07¼
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— .06¾
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	—	— .08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	—	— .12
*Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01½	— .01¾
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06½	— .08
Valoni., solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	—	— 1.15
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	90.00	—92.00
Norwegian	bbl.	—	—130.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07	— .07½
English	lb.	.08	— .08½
Neutral	lb.	.14	— .18
Horse	lb.	.15	— .16
Lard, prime	gal.	1.80	— 1.85
Off prime	gal.	1.70	— 1.75
No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.35
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.45
No. 2	gal.	—	— 1.25
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	—	— 1.20
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	— 1.22
White, bleached, winter	lb.	—	— 1.24
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	— .90
Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	— .85
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 2.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.15
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
*Dark	gal.	—	— 1.55
*Prime	gal.	—	— 1.75
Oleo Oil	lb.	.26½	— .30½
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16½	— .17
Saponified	lb.	.16½	— .17
Sperm bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.00
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	—	— .27½
Double pressed	lb.	—	— .28½
Triple pressed	lb.	—	— .30
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.60	— 1.75
Prime	gal.	—	— 1.55
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.30	— 1.35

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	—	— .21
Cases	lb.	.22	— .23½
No. 3	lb.	.18¾	— .19
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	—	— .22¼
Coconut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .18½
Tanks	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Cochin, bbls. bbls., Dom.	lb.	.19¼	— .20
*Tanks	lb.	.18¾	— .19
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	.17¼	— .17½
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.22½	— .23¼
Crude, Tanks	lb.	—	— .16
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Summer, yel., prim., bbl.	lb.	—	— .22
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter, yellow	lb.	.23¾	— .25
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	— 1.72
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	— 1.75
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.76
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.77
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	— 2.50
Edible	lb.	3.15	— 3.20
Foots	lb.	.18	— .19
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	.17	— .17½
*Benin	lb.	—	— .16½
Niger	lb.	.16	— .16¼
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	— —
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peanut Oil, refined	lb.	.24½	— .25
Crude, f.c.b. mills		.22	— .22½
Oriental, coast, tanks	lb.	—	— .22
Poppy Seed	gal.	2.75	— 3.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
*Blown	gal.	1.65	— 1.70
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 2.50
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	.16¼	— .16½
New York, bbls.	lb.	.17¾	— .18½

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, *white	lb.	—	— .18½
Yellow	lb.	.13	— .13½
House	lb.	.14	— .15

*Nominal

Greases, Cocoa, Shellac, Naval Stores, and Miscellaneous

Grease, Brown	lb.	.10½—	.12½
Lard City	lb.	— —	.29½
Compound	lb.	— —	.24½
Stearine, lard	lb.	— —	.33
Oleo	lb.	— —	.20
Tallow, edible	lb.	— —	.20
City, Loose	lb.	— —	.18½
(Chicago Markets)			
Tallow, edible	lb.	— —	.20
City Fancy	lb.	— —	.19½
Prime Packers	lb.	.19 —	.19¾
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.18¾—	.18½
"A" White	lb.	.17¾—	.17½
"B" White	lb.	.14½—	.15
Yellow	lb.	.13 —	.13½
Brown	lb.	.11 —	.11½
Bone	lb.	.10½—	.12
House	lb.	.13½—	.14½
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.20 —	.20½
Lard, city steam	lb.	— —	.29¼

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	—	—54.50	
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—56.00	
Columbia	—	—53.00	
New Orleans ton	—	—	—
Corn Cake short ton	55.00	—57.00	
Meal short ton	59.00	—64.26	
Linseed cake, dom. short ton	—	—80.00	
Linseed Meal short ton	—	—80.00	

*Nominal.

Miscellaneous

COCOA

Accura	lb.	.18 —	.19
Bahia	lb.	.22 —	.23
Caracas	lb.	.19 —	.20
Hayti	lb.	.19 —	.20
Maracaibo	lb.	.19 —	.20
Trinidad	lb.	.25 —	.26

SHELLAC

*D. C.	lb.	— —	—
*Diamond "I"	lb.	— —	—
*Fine Orange	lb.	1.10 —	1.15
Second Orange	lb.	— —	—
*T. N.	lb.	1.00 —	1.10
A. C. Garnet	lb.	— —	1.10
*Button	lb.	— —	1.20
Regular bleached	lb.	— —	1.10
Bone, dry	lb.	— —	1.25

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	— —	1.75
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	— —	1.65
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls	lb.	1.50 —	1.60
Pitch, prime 200 lb. bbl.		8.50 —	10.50
Rosin, common 280 lb. bbl.		— —	17.00
Medium bbl.		— —	19.00
Pale bbl.		— —	26.00
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.		12.50 —	13.00

*Nominal

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Oct. 17 to Oct. 24

Imports

ACIDS—Boric, Crude, 31 csks., Pacific Coast Borax Co., Genoa; **Citric, Crystals,** 9 csks., 35 kegs, Brown Bros. & Co., London; 500 csks., Harper, Marshall & Thompson, Palermo; 200 csks., National City Bank, Palermo; 200 csks., E. M. Javitz & Co., Palermo; 45 csks., M. L. Barrett & Co., Palermo; 50 csks., J. D. Lewis, Palermo; 80 csks., Albany Chemical Co., Palermo; 35 csks., Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Palermo; 100 csks., Meteor Products Co., Palermo; 100 csks., E. Foglino & Co., Palermo; 135 csks., R. L. Fuller & Co., Palermo; 200 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo; 100 csks., National Aniline & Chemical Works, Palermo; 30 csks., Keen Co., Palermo; 75 csks., Streib, Duttweller, Palermo; 40 csks., C. F. Stork & Co., Palermo; 100 csks., White Tar Co., Palermo; 20 csks., C. Bertholem, Palermo; 100 csks., W. K. John & Co., Inc., Palermo; 50 csks., C. L. Huisking, Palermo; 140 csks., Empire Trust Co., Palermo; 200 csks., National City Bank, Palermo; 100 csks., Meteor Products Co., London; 100 csks., E. Foglino & Co., London; 135 csks., R. L. Fuller & Co., London; 200 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., London; 30 csks., Keen & Co., London; 100 csks., Aniline & Chemical Co., London; 75 csks., Streib, Duttweiller & Co., London; 100 csks., White Tar Co., Palermo; 20 csks., C. Bartholam, Palermo; **Cresylic,** 50 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Hull; **Miscellaneous,** 66 pkgs., A. V. Berner & Co., London; **Tar,** 110 csks., West Distributing Co.; **Tartaric,** 48 bbls., National Bank of South America, London; 50 csks., J. Schoenegan, Palermo

ANTIMONY—350 cs., Standard Bank of South America, Shanghai; 250 cs., Wah Chang Trading Corp., Shanghai; 250 cs., **Crude,** Wah Chang Trading Corp., Shanghai; 510 bgs., Wah Chang Trading Corp., Shanghai; **Oxide,** 320 bgs., Wah Chang Trading Corporation, Shanghai

ALBUMEN—56 cs., East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Shanghai; 56 cs., Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Shanghai; 112 cs., Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hongkong; 336 cs., 321 cs., O. J. Weeks & Co., Inc., Shanghai; 142 cs., French Kreme Co., Shanghai; 101 cs., 300 cs., Orbis Products Trading Co., Shanghai; 56 cs., Klipstein & Co., Shanghai; 330 cs., Duerdan & Co., Shanghai; 150 cs., Wyatt Bros., Shanghai; 150 cs., French Kreme Co., Shanghai; 25 cs., Wood & Sellick, Shanghai; 562 cs., Gasco Specialty Co., Shanghai; 140 cs., 550 cs., International Co. of Balt, Md., Shanghai; 265 cs., 163 cs., Fearon Brown & Co., Tientsin; 100 cs., French Kreme Co., Tientsin; 123 cs., G. Mohring & Co., Shanghai; 100 cs., French Kreme Co., Shanghai; 56 cs., East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Shanghai; 5 cs., Bolle, Watson & Co., Shanghai; 76 cs., Hartmann Bros., Shanghai; 56 cs., A. Nordon & Co., Shanghai; 21 cs., Bank Line Transport & Trading Co., Shanghai; 164 cs., Olivier Co., Shanghai; 7 cs., 30 cs., I. Strauss, Shanghai; 27 cs., E. Heany & Co., Shanghai; 168 cs., 15 cs., Hadden & Co., Shanghai

ALMONDS—Bitter, 150 bgs. Guaranty Trust Co., Naples; 200 bgs., A. L. Causse, Naples; 200 scks., Irving National Bank, Tarragona; 300 scks., Lazard Freres, Tarragona; 300 scks., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Tarragona; 865 bgs., 1,500 scks., Ward S. S. Line, Tarragona; 500 scks., Hubbey & Co., Cartagena; 500 scks., First Security National Bank, Cartagena; 1,000 scks., Canadian Bank of Commerce, Cartagena; 500 scks., Citizens National Bank, Cartagena; 500 scks., Lazard Bros. & Co., Cartagena; 100 scks., Les Marines; 125 bgs., Ocean Shipping Co., Palermo; 240 bgs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Palermo; 59 scks. Lazard Freres, Marseilles; 100 bgs., London City & Midland Bank, Palermo; 50 bgs., Bank of New York, Palermo; 300 scks., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Barcelona; 100 bgs., Hanover National Bank, Palermo; 500 scks., Habicht, Braun & Co., Tarragona; 50 bgs., Irving National Bank, Tarragona; 100 bgs., Chatham & Phoenix National Bank, Tarragona; 300 bgs., First National Bank, Tarragona; 300 bgs., Bank of New York, Tarragona; 800 bgs., National City Bank, Tarragona; 200 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Naples; 200 ½ bgs., National City Bank, Messina; 400 ½ bgs., Koenig Bros., Messina; 9 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., **Sweet,** 500 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Cartagena; 2,050 cs., Irving National Bank, Cartagena; 300 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Cartagena; 525 pkgs., Smith & Schipper, Cartagena; 700 cs., Continental Commercial National Bank, Cartagena; 1,150 cs., 250 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Cartagena; 200 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Alicante; 1,349 pkgs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Alicante; 500 bxs., American Express Co., Palermo; 100 bgs., London & City & Midland Bank, Palermo; 50 bgs., Bank of New York, Palermo; 100 bgs., Hanover National Bank; Palermo; 100 bgs., 30,505 bxs., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo; 2 csks., R. Elliot, Valparaiso; 1 cs., Chatham & Phoenix National Bank, Tarragona

ARGOLS—35 scks., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso

ARSENIC—150 csks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg

BALSAM COPAIBA—37 cs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Puerto Colombia

BEANS—Castor, 2 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Azua; 31 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Inc., Turks Island; **Cocoa,** 95 bgs., 25 bgs., E. F. Darrell & Co., St. Lucia; 18 bgs., Middleton & Co., St. Lucia; 4 bgs., Middleton, Dominica; 1,290 csks., C. D. Stone & Co., Rotterdam; 370 pkgs., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., South Pacific ports; 500 bgs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Ltd.; 258 bgs., South Pacific ports; 258 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific ports; 1,000 bgs., Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Inc., South Pacific ports; 196 bgs., T. Scott & Co., Trinidad; 290 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Inc., Trinidad; 268 bgs., Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 44 bgs., Southern Sales Co., Trinidad; 3,553 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Bordeaux; 3,000 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Bordeaux, 100 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Turks Island; 61 bgs., Michelena & Co., Turks Island; 1 bg., J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio; 1,000 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Bahia; 3,000 bgs., Bank of New York, Bahia; 3,000 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Bahia; 53 bgs., C. C. Mengel Bro. & Co., Bahia; 1,000 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bahia; 133 bgs., Gillespie Bros., & Co., Grenada; 12 bgs., Southern Sales Corporation, Grenada; 2,000 bgs., Bank of New York, Bahia; 146 bgs., Scott & Co., Trinidad; 200 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Trinidad; 268 bgs., Middleton & Co., Trinidad; 1,000 bgs., Far Eastern Manufacturing Co., Trinidad; 44 bgs., Southern Sales Corporation, Trinidad; **Vanilla,** 9 cs., J. D. Lawson & Co., Vera Cruz; 36 cs., H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz; 93 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles; 44 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 29 cs., Bank of New York, Marseilles; 106 cs., Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles; 258 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles; 3 cs., H. Marquardt & Co., Rotterdam; 37 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux; 14 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Bordeaux.

BITTERS—5 cs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Trinidad

BITTERWOOD—70 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio

CAMPHOR—Refined, 426 cs., F. A. Cundell & Co., Tientsin

CARBON—Blocks, 1 csk., W. H. Knott, London

CASEINE—2,250 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Bordeaux

CHEMICALS—Miscellaneous, 4 cs., Johnson & Sons, London; 50 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Rotterdam; 30 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam

CINCHONA BARK—646 bls., 114 bgs., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Samarang; 15 bgs., McKesson & Robbins, Sourabaya; 40 cs., S. B. Penick & Co., Rotterdam

CREOSOTE—Saponified, 130 csks., Merck & Co., Hull

CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 bls., 61 pkgs., Brown Bros & Co., Bordeaux

DIVI-DIVI—263 bgs., Michelena & Co., Turks Island

DRUGS—Miscellaneous, 3 cs., J. W. Hampton, Jr., & Co., Antigua; 15 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Havre; 15 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Havre; 1 cs., Samson Rosenblatt, Havre; 5 cs., Atlantic National Bank, Havre; 1

cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Havre; 5 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre; 5 cs., J. M. Grosvenor Co., Barcelona; 3 cs., M. Simsilerich, Barcelona

DYES—15 bbls. A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp

DYESTUFFS—Aniline Colors, 13 bbls., 10 csks., Geigy Co., Inc., Antwerp; 7 csks., Chas. Bischoff & Co., Havre; 12 csks., W. F. Sykes & Co., Havre; 11 csks., Heller, Merz & Co., Havre; 6 csks., New York Color & Chemical Co., Havre; 21 cylinders, Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Havre; 16 cylinders, F. Bredt & Co., Havre; 4 cylinders, Aniline Sales Corporation; 31 pkgs., L. B. Fortner, Havre; 16 pkgs., F. E. Attaux, Havre; 7 pkgs., Eton, Clark & Co., Havre; 33 pkgs.. Andrykovitz Dunkine, Havre; 8 pkgs., E. M. Thayer & Co., Havre; 31 pkgs., American Dyewood Co., Havre; **Indigo,** 4 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Barcelona; **Sulphur,** 6 bbls.. A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp

ERGOT RYE—16 bls., 3 bls., Brown Bros & Co., Marseilles

EXTRACTS—Berries, Yellow, 10 csks., Geigy Co., Inc., Antwerp; **Licorice,** 50 cs., Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., Seville; **Quebracho,** 3,657 bgs., Merchants National Bank, Buenos Aires

FLOWERS—Lavender, 50 bls., Peek & Velsor, Marseilles; **Saffron,** 4 cs., Interocean Forwarding Co., Alicante; 1 cs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Alicante; 5 cs., Interocean Forwarding Co., Alicante; 1 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Alicante; **Violet,** 2 bls., R. J. Gates & Co., Genoa

GALL NUTS—165 bgs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Shanghai; 250 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Shanghai; 2 bgs.,. National City Bank, Salonica

GELATINE—320 bgs., Milligan & Higgins Gelatine Co., Rotterdam

GLYCERIN—23 drums, Ward & Rawolle, London; 50 csks., 200 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles

GUMS—Arabic, 36 scks., Thurston, Braidich & Co., Marseilles; **Chicle,** 1 bx., Wells, Fargo & Co., Vera Cruz; 101 bgs., A. E. Paulson & Co., Vera Cruz; 611 bls. Mexican Exploitation Co., Vera Cruz; 457 bls., American Express Co., Vera Cruz; **Mastic,** 20 cs., E. L. Manousso, Piraeus; **Medicinal, Miscellaneous,** 741 bgs., Winterbury & Co., Sydney; **Tragacanth,** 21 cs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., London; 58 bgs., Frazer & Co., London; 2 bgs., 41 bgs., National City Bank, Constantinople; 86 pkgs., G. Gulbenkian & Co., Constantinople; 41 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Constantinople

HERBS—Miscellaneous, Medicinal, 2 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Alicante; 240 scks., American Express Co., Alicante

IODINE—219 kegs, S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, Ltd., South Pacific ports

IRON OXIDE—150 bbls., Downs & Co., Para

IRON SULPHIDE—1 cs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Ltd., South Pacific ports

ICHTHYOL—15 csks., Merck & Co., Hamburg

KOLA—9 bbls., 2 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Grenada

LEAVES—Cumarin, 13 bls., Peek & Velsor, Marseilles; **Garlic,** 67 scks., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Alicante; **Laurel,** 48 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Miscellaneous, Medicinal,** 216 pkgs., Van Loan & Co., Alicante; 100 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Rosemary,** 79 scks., Brown Bros. & Co., Alicante; **Senna,** 30 bls., Orbis Products Trading Co., Rotterdam; 50 bls., American Shipping Co., Rotterdam; **Thyme,** 152 scks., C. Garcia & Co., Alicante; 110 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles

LEECHES—4 cs., Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux; 5 kegs, C. Tenneriellio, Naples

LICORICE PASTE—75 cs., Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, London

LEMON PEEL—10 bgs., Smith, Kline & French Co., Palermo

LIME CITRATE—128 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina; 87 csks., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Messina

LIME JUICE—1 csk., W. A. Camp & Co., Dominica; 9 csks., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; 52 pkgs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 40 pkgs., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica; 82 pkgs., Van Dyke & Lindsay, Dominica; 47 pkgs., A. D. Strauss & Co., Dominica; 49 csks., 40 csks., Middleton & Co., Trinidad

LIME, TARTAR—131 bbls., National City Bank, Tarragona; 51 bbls., 85 bgs., National City Bank, Alicante

MANNA—10 cs., Stallman & Co., Palermo

MEDICINES—Miscellaneous, 2 cs., Loade Bros., Marseilles; 20 cs., J. C. Ayer, Sydney

MENTHOL—30 cs., McKesson & Robbins London

MERCURY—10 flasks., I. Kubie & Co, Tampico; 41 flsks., W. Schall & Co., Vera Cruz; 50 flsks., Polilion & Poirier, Vera Cruz

MYROBALANS—3,860 pockets, Mitsui & Co., Calcutta; 150 bgs., 5,177 pockets, Standard Bank of South America, Calcutta; 404 bgs., 4,575 pockets, National City Bank, Calcutta; 9,613 pockets, Kalyan Dass & Bros., Calcutta; 1,309 pockets, 29,202 pockets, Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; 2,000 pockets, Maywood Chemical Co., Calcutta; 6,668 pockets. 600 pkgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo

NUX VOMICA—272 bgs., Chas.. Pfizer & Co., London; 1,000 pockets, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Colombo; 1,000 pockets,

MAGNESITE, CALCINED—150 csks., C. B. Richards & Co., Hamburg
Chas. Pfizer & Co., Colombo

OILS—Coconut, 56 pipes, J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Ltd., Colombo; 135 pipes, 65 pipes, Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; 62 pipes, Valkart Bros., Colombo; 4 csks., E. Heaney & Co., Demerara; **Cod,** 100 csks., Shipman Importing Co., Halifax, N. S.; 600 bbls., W. & S. Job & Co., Halifax, N. S.; 10 bbls., P. E. Anderson & Co., Halifax, N. S.; 20 bbls., Lehn & Fink. Halifax, N. S.; 10 bbls., Bark Bros., Halifax, N. S.; 10 bbls., A. C. Stallman & Co., Halifax, N. S.; 10 bbls., Townes & James, Halifax, N. S.; 150 csks., Redden & Martin, Halifax, N. S.; 200 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Halifax, N. S.; **Codliver,** 10 bbls., Cook & Swan Co., Inc., Halifax, N. S.; **Cottonseed,** 800 bbls., A. Norden & Co., Shanghai; **Fusel,** 18 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona; 8 drums, Albany Chemical Co., Barcelona; 19 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; **Linseed,** 30 cs., J. B. Horner, Hongkong; 287 csks., Bolle, Watson & Co., Rotterdam; 143 bbls., Muir & Co., Hull; 1,299 bbls., American Linseed Oil Co., Hull; 200 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull; **Medicinal,** 9 drums, Oil Products Co., London; **Nut,** 500 cs., A. Norden & Co., Shanghai; **Olive,** 100 cs., F. Bertolli & Co., Genoa; 25 cs., W. A. Taylor & Co., Genoa; 35 cs., Tribuno & Garrish, Genoa; 25 bbls., 500 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa; 100 bbls., Coupo Zucc, Seville; 125 bbls., Italian Importing Co., Seville; 621 bbls., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Seville; 293 bbls., J. Munroe & Co., Tarragona; 200 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Tarragona; 100 bbls., Ward S. S. Line, Tarragona; 500 cs., Meyer & Lange, Marseilles; 473 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 215 cs., Rockhill & Vietor, Marseilles; 193 cs., Nicello Olive Oil Co., Marseilles; 550 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., Marseilles; 12 cs., J. Wanamaker, Bordeaux; 50 bbls., East River National Bank, Barcelona; 249 bbls., F. Bertolli & Co., Tarragona; 200 bbls., Polli Bros., Valencia; 150 bbls., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Malaga; 26 ccs., Chatham & Phoenix National Bank, Malaga; 200 cs., Iselin & Co., Malaga; 170 pkgs., F. Bertolli & Co., Malaga; 1,000 cs., F. Romeo, Inc., Palermo; **Peanut,** 100 bbls., 100 bbls., Fearon, Brown & Co., Tientsin; **Sulphur,** 525 bbls., Philadelphia National Bank, Palermo; 100 bbls., 100 bbls., Fruling & Goschen, Palermo; **Sulphur, Olive,** 200 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo; **Tea,** 170 cs., Jardine, Matheson & Co., Shanghai

OILS, ESSENTIAL—3 drums, Morana Co., Barcelona; 2 cs., Morana Co., Barcelona; 2 drums, 3 cs., F. Fries, Barcelona; 5 drums, G. Lueders & Co., Barcelona; 21 drums, 13 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona; 20 drums. R. W. Simmonds & Co., Valencia; **Aniseed,** 50 cs., Handelsmattschappj Transmarina, Hongkong; 50 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Hongkong; 50 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hongkong; **Bay,** 5 cs., Moelhausen & Co., St. Lucia; **Caraway,** 1 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 5 cs., 4 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; **Cassia,** 40 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Hongkong; **Citronella,** 8 drums, G. DeVries & Sons, Sourabaya; 20 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; **Geranium,** 1 drum, Brown Bros. & Co., London; 3 csks., Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles; **Lemon,** 200 cs., George Lueders & Co., Messina; 200 cs., Irving Trust Co., Messina; **Lime,** 19 cs., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; 24 pkgs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 1 drum, Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica; **Linaloe,** 2 cs., Ungerer & Co., Vera Cruz; 12 cs., George Lueders & Co., Vera Cruz; 4 cs., W. Schall & Co., Vera Cruz; 50 cs., P. H. Petry & Co., Vera Cruz; 3 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; **Mint,** 2 cs., O. G. Hempstead & Sons, Havre; **Orange,** 1 cs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; **Peppermint,** 10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London; 50 cs., Goldman, Sachs & Co., London; 50 cs., 27 cs., 29 cs., 25 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Rose,** 2 cs., National City Bank, Constantinople; 1 cs., A. G. De Sherbinin, Constantinople; 1 cs., Bengol Import & Export Co., Constantinople; 3 csks., A. Chiris & Co., Havre

OPIUM—25 cs., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Salonica; 26 cs., 16 cs., 2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Salonica; 25 cs., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Constantinople

PERFUMERY—5 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 10 cs., George Lueders & Co., Antwerp; 1 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Havre; 2 cs., C. Norona, Havre; 20 cs., 24 cs., Roger & Gallet, Havre; 2 cs., F. Henjes & Co., Havre; 14 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., 2 cs., Southern Pacific Co., Havre; 54 cs., Chas Baez, Havre; 1 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havre; 9 cs., F. H. Burr, Havre; 33 cs., 1 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 1 csk., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles; 45 cs., Elson & Brewer, Marseilles; 25 cs., Deback & Co., Marseilles; 1 cs., J. M. Debaras, Bordeaux; 5 cs., Morana Co., Messina; 210 ½ cs., Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Messina; 225 cs., Bankers Trust Co., Messina; 275 cs., 200 cs., 2 ¼ cs., 150 ½ bxs., 2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—6 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp; 3 cs., G. D. Ryder & Co., London; 1 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre

POTASSIUM MURIATE—Quantity, Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam

QUININE SULPHATE—350 cs., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Batavia; 150 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Batavia

QUINOIDINE—6 csks.. G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havre

ROOTS—Asperga, 9 bls., Peek & Velsor, Marseilles; **Canagria,** 3 bgs., Schieffelin & Co., Vera Cruz; 17 bgs., 6 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; **Gentian,** 46 scks., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Guayule,** 424 bls., H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz; **Henequen,** 100 bls., Graham, Hinckley & Co., Vera Cruz; **Ipecac,** 3 cs., 15 bls., Ultramares Corporation, South Pacific ports; **Jalap,** 35 bgs., A. E. Paulson & Co., Vera Cruz; 14 bgs., H. Marquardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Licorice,** 215 bls., Arthur A. Stallman & Co., Seville; 230 bls., C. Garcia & Co., Alicante; 86 bls., L. Rosen & Co., Alicante; 55 bbls., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Alicante; 164 bls., 545 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Alicante; 28 bls., Chas. Friedenburg, Palermo; 10,087 cs., McAndrews & Forbes Co., Solonica; 20 bgs., National City Bank, Constantinople; 1,475 bls., First National Bank, Alicante; **Orris,** 141 bgs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Genoa; **Rhubarb,** 33 cs., National Aniline & Chemical Works, Tientsin; 35 cs., Lathrop & Co., Tientsin; 35 cs., P. E. Anderson & Co., Tientsin; **Sarsaparilla,** 21 bls., Hanover National Bank, Tampico; 14 bls., D. Bretzfelder, Tampico; 7 bls., Caraval & Co., Vera Cruz; 6 bls., Caraval & Co., Tampico; **Scammony,** 1 bg. Caraval & Co., Vera Cruz

SEED—Aniseed, 50 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London; 84 scks., Equitable Trust Co., Alicante; 70 scks., 150 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Alicante; **Canary,** 1,448 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Buenos Aires; 485 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires; 154 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 4 scks., Brown Bros. & Co.; Marseilles; **Caraway,** 150 bls., 100 bls., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Standard Grocery Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Jaburg Bros., Rotterdam; 400 bgs., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., 150 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; **Castor,** 1,000 bgs., J. D. Wells, Jr., Santos; 1,000 bgs., J. D. Wells, Jr., Bordeaux; 6,000 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Hongkong; 21,021 bgs., Bank of New York, Santos; 200 bls., Majarazzo, McGovern & Co., Santos; 2,000 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Santos; **Celery,** 20 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Coriander,** 500 bgs., 625 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux; **Cumin,** 10 scks., 191 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux; 373 bgs., R. S. Cohen, Bordeaux; **Foenugreek,** 94 scks., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Linseed,** 58,328 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires;

FREIGHT RATES TO GERMAN PORTS

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 21.—Plans for the resumption of normal trade with Germany are being rapidly completed by departments of the Government in anticipation of the early passage of the Treaty of Peace by the Senate. The United States Shipping Board has just announced new freight rates on all commodities from North Atlantic ports of this country to Hamburg, Bremen and Danzig. Following are the new rates on drugs, chemicals, etc., being per hundred pounds except where otherwise specified. The first rate is to Hamburg and Bremen, and the second to Danzig:

Acetate of lead, $1.50 and $1.80; acetate of lime, $1.75 and $2.25; acetone, $3.75 and $4.50; acetic acid, $3 and $3.60; boric acid, $1.50 and $1.80; wood alcohol, $3.75 and $4.50; anhydrous ammonia, $3.75 and $4.50; barks and roots, in bales and bags, $2.25 and $2.70; beef extract, $1.50 and $1.80; benzol, special rates upon application; borate of lime, borate of soda, refined borax and dextrine, $1.50 and $1.80; chewing gum, 70 and 85 cents per cubic foot; cooking chocolate, 70 and 85 cents per cubic foot; cocoa, not confectionery, $2 and $2.25; cocoa beans, in bags or barrels, $1.90 and $2.25; cocoa butter, $1.60 and $1.80; cocoa waste, $1.50 and $1.80; coconut butter, $1.60 and $1.80; confectionery, 95 cents and $1.10 per cubic foot; copra, in bags. $1.50 and $1.80; drugs, per cubic foot, $1 or 1½ per cent ad valorem and $1.25 per cubic foot or 1½ per cent ad valorem; quebracho tanning extract, logwood extract, $1.50 and $1.80; formaldehyde, $3.75 and $4.50; gelatine, in bags, $1.50 and $1.80, in cases 70 and 85 cents per cubic foot; glucose and glycerin, $1.50 and $1.80; honey, $1.50 and $1.80; malt extract and malt in bags, $2 and $2.25; methyl-ethyl-ketone, $3.75 and $4.50; milk, condensed and evaporated, or powdered in barrels, $1.50 and $2; castor, coconut, cottonseed, linseed, peanut, rapeseed and soya bean oil, $1.65 and $2.25; paraffin wax, $1.65 and $2.25; rosin, $1.50 and $1.80; bichromate of soda in drums, $1.50 and $1.80; seeds, all kinds, $1.50 and $2; common soap, $1.50 and $1.80; toilet soap, $1.85 and $2.25; spices, in bags, $2.25 and $2.70; syrup, $1.50 and $1.80.

RECORD-BREAKING SEPTEMBER IMPORTS

A very decided jump in imports and a noticeable drop in exports were the outstanding features of the country's foreign trade in September, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Imports for September amounted to $435,000,000, which is $92,000,000 more than the previous high record, established in July of this year. The total for September of last year was $262,000,000. During the nine months ended with September of this year imports amounted to $2,697,000,000, against $2,323,000,000 for a similar period of 1918.

Exports during September were valued at $593,000,000, as compared with $646,000,000 in August of this year and $550,000,000 in September, 1918. In the nine months' period of this year exports amounted to $5,866,000,000, against $4,559,000,000 for the corresponding nine months of 1918.

The excess of exports over imports during September amounted to $158,000,000, the lowest figures for any month since July, 1917. During the nine months' period ended with September of this year the excess amounted to $3,169,000,000, against $2,237,000,000 for a similar period last year.

H. G. McKerrow of the National Aniline and Chemical Co. says that with action on the Longworth bill practically suspended until the Peace Treaty is ratified there will be little to prevent German dye concerns from shipping their goods here and seriously interfering with the development of America's dye industry, as the 30 per cent ad valorem and 5 per cent specific tariff means little to the German manufacturer at this time because of the low rate of exchange of the German mark.

The Corn Products Refining Company has sold its National Starch Company plant, subject to appraisal, to a banking syndicate. Last April on the termination of the Government's dissolution suit against the parent corporation Federal Judge Hand of the U. S. District Court issued instructions that the company should sell the National Starch Plant, the Novelty Candy Company and the Granite City Refinery Company. The last two have already been sold for an aggregate of $5,000,000.

Miscellaneous, Medicinal, 300 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 1,500 bgs., American Express Co., Havre; **Mustard,** 50 bls., Materne & Hess, Rotterdam; 54 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; 250 bgs., London & Liverpool Bank, London; 554 scks., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 106 bgs., Frame & Co., Copenhagen; **Poppy,** 272 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; **Sunflower,** 1,254 bgs., National City Bank, Buenos Aires; 549 bgs., 337 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires

SHAVING CREAM—Medicinal, 1 bx., Colgate & Co., Trinidad

SILVER SULPHIDE—39 cs., E. S. Nash & Louis Watjen, Ltd., Iquique

SOAP—Castile, 700 bxs., Irving National Bank, Genoa; **Olive,** 4 cs., 1 bbl., National Park Bank, Malaga

SODIUM PRUSSIATE—Yellow, 15 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Rotterdam; 11 csks., Rotterdam

SPICES—Cassia, 150 cs., Schwartz Bros., Hongkong; 1,000 cs., S. L. Jones & Co., Hongkong; 2,000 cs., Hind, Rolph & Co., Hongkong; 150 bls., Handelsmaatschappj Transmarina, Hongkong; 500 bls., E. Heaney & Co., Hongkong; 500 bales, F. W. Frost & Co., Hongkong; 50 bls., J. Menist Co., Inc., Hongkong; 100 bls., E. Heaney & Co., Hongkong; 160 bls., Innes & Co., Hongkong; 800 bgs., Parsons & Whitmore, London; **Cinnamon,** 140 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo; **Ginger, Preserved,** 600 cs., Smith & Schipper, Hongkong; 125 csks., E. Bennecke & Co., Hongkong; 80 csks., C. H. Demarest, Hongkong; 50 csks., T. M. Duche & Sons, Hongkong; 75 csks., Rykhaver Bros., Hongkong; 100 csks., R. U. Delapenha & Co., Hongkong; 100 csks., E. Bennecke & Co., Hongkong; **Mace,** 88 cs., Mirandolle, Voute & Co., Batavia; 41 cs., 107 cs., Bolle, Watson & Co., Batavia; 142 cs., Catz American Co., Batavia; 100 cs., Mirandolle Voute & Co., Batavia; 53 cs., Catz American Co., Batavia; 11 cs., Curacao Trading Co., Batavia; 151 cs., E. Boissevain & Co., Batavia; 9 pkgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Grenada; 15 bbls., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Grenada; 16 bbls., Frame & Co., Grenada; 4 bbls., Frame & Co., Grenada; **Nutmegs,** 450 cs., 90 cs., Catz American Co., Batavia; 219 cs., Mirandolle, Voute & Co., Batavia; 14 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Batavia; 145 cs., 529 cs., Bolle, Watson & Co., Batavia; 227 cs., Catz American Co., Batavia; 611 bgs., E. Boissevain & Co., 219 cs., Rutger, Bleecker & Co., Batavia; 77 cs., M. Vaute & Co., Batavia; 3 bbls., Gillespie Bros., Grenada; 30 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Granada; **Paprika,** 677 bgs., G. Ferran & Martinez, Alicante; **Pepper, Black,** 2,975 bgs., Bank of America, Batavia; 595 bgs., Hagemeyer Trading Co., Batavia; 1,176 bgs., 1,790 bgs., Frame & Co., Batavia; 600 bgs., Old & Wallace, Batavia; 1,201 bgs., Frame & Co., Batavia; 1,201 bgs., L. Littlejohn & Co., Batavia; 55 bgs., Union Commercial Co., Alicante;

Pepper, Red, 4 scks., C. Garcia & Co., Alicante; 2 scks., M. Moreno, Alicante; 100 cs., Union Commercial Co., Alicante; 250 cs., Armour & Co., Alicante; 356 bgs., Interocean Forwarding Co., Alicante; **Pepper, White,** 665 bgs., Frame & Co., Batavia; 165 bgs., Old & Wallace, Batavia; **Pimento,** 29 bgs., W. A. Leaman, Kingston

SPONGES—25 bls., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Havana

TALC—1,000 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux; 100 bgs., B. P. Ducas & Co., Bordeaux; 29 csks., S. B. Walther, Bordeaux

TAMARINDS—20 bbls., W. R. Grace & Co., Halifax, N. S.; 3 ½ bbls., Winter, Ross & Co., St. Kitts; 1 cs., Rocca & Miller, Callao

TARTAR—366 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Bordeaux; 171 bgs., American Express Co., Bordeaux; 52 scks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Alicante; 253 bgs., 347 scks., 463 bgs., National City Bank, Alicante; 18 csks., Tartar Chemical Co., Naples; 4 csks., London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Genoa

VANADIUM—2,400 bgs., American Vanadium Co., Callao

WATER—Mineral, 105 cs., Morris & Schrader, Havre; 400 cs., W. G. Mohring & Co., Marseilles; 100 cs., Apollinaris Agency, Rotterdam; 950 cs., E. J. Rourke, Marseilles; 214 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

WAX—Bees, 53 bgs., 53 bgs., Lionel Hageners & Co., Rio de Janeiro; 110 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Havana; 13 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Turks Island; 23 bgs., Michelena & Co., Turks Island; 24 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 76 bgs., B. Elliot, Valparaiso; **Mineral,** 720 bgs., National City Bank, Copenhagen

WINE LEES—32 scks., Citro Chemical Co., Alicante

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